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GENEALOGICAL ESSAYS

ILLUSTRATIVE OF

CHESHIRE AND LANCASHIRE FAMILIES,

AND

A MEMOIR

ON

THE CHESHIRE DOMESDAY ROLL,

COMPILED FROM ORIGINAL AUTHORITIES.

BY

GEORGE ORMEROD, D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A.,

OF TYLDESLEY AND SEDBURY PARK;

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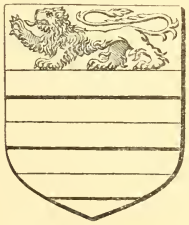

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M.DCCC.LI

LONDON:
RICHARDS, 37, GREAT QUEEN STREET.

The Memoirs on Norres, Stokeport, and the Cheshire Domesday Roll, which follow, are part of a Series printed, for private distribution, under the title of Miscellanea Palatina, along with other Genealogical Essays on Lathom, Arderne, and De Montalt, which last-mentioned Memoirs are given in the earlier portion of this Volume, namely in the Second Part of Parentalia, and reference to them will be found in the preceding Table of Contents.

Sedbury Park, June 18, 1851.

A MEMOIR

ON THE LANCASHIRE HOUSE

OF

LE NOREIS OR NORRES.

A MEMOIR

ON THE LANCASHIRE HOUSE

OF

LE NOREIS OR NORRES,

AND ITS SPEKE BRANCH IN PARTICULAR,

WITH NOTICES OF

ITS CONNEXION WITH MILITARY TRANSACTIONS

AT

FLODDEN, EDINBURGH AND MUSSELBURGH.

BY GEORGE ORMEROD, D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A.,

OF TYLDESLEY AND SEDBURY PARK.

LIVERPOOL:

PRINTED BY T. BRAKELL.

1850.

The following pages contain a private re-impression, with a few additions, of a Memoir read on April 4, 1850, at the Meeting of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, and printed in the Second Volume of their Proceedings.

A MEMOIR

ON THE LANCASHIRE HOUSE

OF

LE NOREIS OR NORRES,

AND ITS SPEKE BRANCH IN PARTICULAR.

READ AT A MEETING OF THE HISTORIC SOCIETY OF LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE, APRIL IV, MDCCCL.

The LANCASHIRE HOUSE of NORRES, and its SPEKE branch in particular, are among the strongest instances of the difficulty of investigating family history, where traditional antiquity and chivalrous descent have been acquiesced in from generation to generation. In such investigations the evidence of Records and Charters will often be found ample, but the labour of searching out and arranging it will as often be trifling when compared with the ungracious process of explaining errors in early compilations grown venerable from time; and such difficulty is created in the present case by the pedigree entered by Sir William Norres in the Visitation of 1567.[1]

A MEMOIR on numerous and complicated points, where requisite limits render much condensation requisite, admits of little variety in the way of popular illustration, but it is hoped that the documents brought to view will throw light on many points besides mere genealogy, and tend to aid any future investigator of the venerable pile, to whose antient owners the memoir relates.

[1] See Appendix, Note IV.

The arrangement is as follows.[1]

I. An account of the first settlement of Hugo le Noreis at Blackrod, above which nothing relating to the origin of the *Lancashire family* can be found, is prefixed; and this is followed by genealogical details of the line of Blackrod, of that of Sutton and Daresbury, of the connexion between the Sutton and Speke branches, and of the descent of the last down to its acquisition of the Manor of Speke by marriage with the heiress of Erneys.

II. The second division relates to the derivation of the manerial interest in Speke from the Gernets of Halton (Foresters of Lancashire in fee, and tenants of Speke by that Serjeanty from the Honor of Lancaster) by Molyneux of Sefton, and from Molyneux by Erneys of Chester, whose heiress Norres married: and, next, to consideration of the mode in which representation in blood has also been deemed to have passed from Gernet to Erneys through the *Crosby* line of Molyneux.

III. The third is directed to the identification of the junior male lines of Norres which are considered to have branched from Speke.

IV. And the last to the continuation of the Speke line from the marriage with Erneys, and to identification of the members of it connected with the military transactions at Flodden, Edinburgh, and Musselborough.

I. 1.—*The first Settlement of Hugo le Noreis in Lancashire.*

The origin of the parent house of Blackrod is unknown. In the reign of Richard I. it emerges at once from obscurity under the Charter of Prince John, then Earl of Moreton, abstracted in the notes.[2]

There is nothing in the name of Le Noreis, Norres, or Norris, as it was written by the last generation of the Speke family, to mark descent. It was spread widely in Normandy and England, and may imply either the *Northcountryman* or the *Norwegian*, as by contemporary documents.

In the first sense, the Chronicle called the "Liber de antiquis legibus,"[3] states, as a peculiar circumstance, that the Barons hostile to King John,

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[1] See Appendix Note I, for authorities of the Memoir.

[2] See Appendix, Note II.

[3] Published by the Camden Society, Appendix, p. 201.

though really from different parts of England, yet were all alike called "Norenses" or Northcountrymen.

The other frequently occurs, as in a Royal Order of 1222 for payment of V marks as a gift to *Ivo le Noreis* and others, Messengers to Henry the Third from the King of *Norway*.[1]

In the first charter, however, in which Hugh le Noreis occurs, *Noricus*, and not *Norensis*, is given as the equivalent for Noreis, and this seems to strike the balance in favour of Norenisce or Norwegian.[2]

None of the family occur *before* Hugh le Noreis, but an *Alan* occurs in the Charter Rolls as contemporary with him, described as Master Alan the Physician, Royal Secretary, and brother of Henry Norrensis.[3] His grants near Retford and Bolsover are wide of the subject, but he is mentioned with reference to the probable consanguinity which these names of *Alan* and *Henry* Norrensis point to, and the possibility of some other official connexion between King John and his grantee in Blackrod also.

I. 2.—*Le Noreis of Blackrod.*

The discussion now turns to the first appearance of the Lancashire family, in Records, in the person of *Hugh le Noreis*, *Norensis*, or *Noricus*, named also in the Testa de Neville as *Hugh de Blacrode*, whose acquisition therein may be absolutely fixed between 1189 and 1199.[4]

Blakerode is stated to be held of the Honor of Peverell in a precept from Henry III. to the Sheriff of Lancashire in 1221. The grant of this forfeited Honor from Richard I. to his brother John is fixed by Roger de Wendover in 1189.[5] On Oct. 10, 1199 (1. Johan) King John confirmed to Hugh *le Noreis* a Carucate in Blackrod, to be held as granted to the same Hugh *Noricus* by the King, when Earl of Moreton, and which must have been part of the Peverell grant, as Blackrod has been shewn to be a portion thereof. In 1202 Hugo *Norensis* was indebted to the Treasury one mark, as part of the charge for confirmation,[6] and seems to have died shortly before 1223.

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[1] Rot. Lit. Claus. 1. p. 508 *b*. [2] See Index to Layamon.
[3] Rot. Cart. (Hardy) 48, 48 *b*. [4] See Appendix, Note II. [5] Vol. 2, p. 4.
[6] See Appendix, Note II.

On May 12, 1223, "Hugh le Noreis, son and heir of Hugh le Noreis," had a writ for seisin of his late father's land in Blakerode.[1] After him the pedigrees give a William and a Hugh. The first, or one of his name, occurs repeatedly as a witness in the Whalley Coucher Book,[2] and Hugh is generally assumed to have been father of Mabelle la Noreise, the heiress of this line, wife of William de Bradeshagh, with whom she was joint defendant, 28. Edw. I, respecting rights in Standish and Haigh.[3]

The first connexion of Norres with Blackrod terminated with this lady, who was the foundress of St. Catherine's Chantry there, and heroine of that romantic tale, which, resembling that of the noble Moringer, has been worked up by Walter Scott and Roby, and appears in graver history.[4]

It is uncertain whether Mabell left issue by her husband, Sir William Bradeshagh, or otherwise, as the pedigrees of that house are confused and contradictory at this period.

The Bradshaighs are, however, uniformly assumed to have inherited the Manors of Blackrod, West Leigh, and Haigh *from Mabell*, either by descent or grant. After family partitions Haigh vested in the line of Bradshaigh represented by the Earl of Balcarres, and the rest in another line of Bradshaigh which married an heir general of Verdun of Wolfage in Bricksworth in Northamptonshire and of Brisingham in Norfolk.

After alliance of a younger branch of the Lords Harrington with the heiress of this united line of Bradshaigh and Verdun, and after the death of Sir James Harrington, Lord of Wolfage, Blackrod, and West Leigh,[5] (whose Inquisition post mortem was taken 14 Hen. VII.) Clemence, his fifth daughter and coheir, brought the chief part of Blackrod once more

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[1] Excerpt. Rot. fin. p. 103. [2] Pp. 67, 879, 902. [3] Originalia 1. p. 113.

[4] See Wotton's Baronetage III. p. 656, Sir W. N.'s Declaration, and Notes thereon in Nichols's Topographer, II. 358. See also Raines's Gastrell's Notitia II. 247, which mentions her foundation of a Chantry in Wigan, as widow of Sir William, in 1338, and her presenting to it.

[5] Sutton and Raynhill are sometimes added to the list of Mabell's Manors, but incorrectly. They are proved to have been obtained by the Sutton line in marriage with the heiress of Daresbury.

I. LE NOREIS OR NORREYS OF SUTTON AND DARESBURY, WITH THE CONTEMPORARY DESCENT OF LE NOREIS OF BLACKROD.

From the Tower Records, Leycester's Collections and the Coucher Book of Whalley.

"Hugo le Noreis (Norensis or Noricus) de Blacrode," grantee of lands therein from Prince John, when Earl of Moreton, temp. Ric. I, confirmed by John as King, 1199. Deceased 1223.

Hugo le Noreis, successor to his father's lands in Blackrod 1223, and ancestor of Mabelle la Noreise, living and wife of Sir William Bradeshagh in 28 Edw. I, which Mabelle is stated by Sir William Norres to have settled reversion of her lands on Alan le Noreis of Speke, as kinsman and heir male.

Alan le Noreis of Sutton, in co. Lanc., within Widness in the Barony of Halton, with whom the Ped. in Vis. 1567 commences, and who coincides with "Dominus Alanus", named as Seneschal of John de Lascy, Baron of Halton, between 1223 and 1227, also between 1232 and 1240.

Alan le Noreis of Sutton (son of Alan before mentioned, Vis. 1567), coinciding with "Alanus de Noreis, Ballivus de Halton," between 1237 and 1240, and Alan le Norres, witness to the grant of part of Speke by Sir Patric de Haselwall to Alan le Noreis, and his daughters Margaret and Nicola, about 1252.

William de Derisbury, Lord of one Knight's fee in Sutton and Eccleston, in co. Lanc. (Testa de Nevill.)

Alan, Robert, and John les Noreises, witnesses to their brother Henry's grant to Stanlaw Abbey in 1292. *(See Speke Pedigree.)*

Henry le Norreis, son and h. of Alan le Noreis of Sutton (Vis. 1567) occurs with his wife in the Fine Rolls, June 25, 1269, 53 Hen. III. grants lands in Daresbury to Will. Danyers, 1291, and to Stanlaw, 1292. Deceased 1314.

Margaret, daur. and co-heir. of William de Daresbury, born before 1248; had the manor of Daresbury and lands in Wirral; names her father, late husband and son, 1314, being then a widow.

Beatrix, daur. and co-heir., wife of Roger, son of Robert de Ireland, had her father's lands in Liverpool.

Alan le Norreys, son of Henry and of Margaret, daughter of William de Daresbury, 1314. Lord of Daresbury and Over Walton, co. Cest., temp. Edw. II, and finally of Sutton, Eccleston, and Rainhill, co. Lanc. Deceased, before 25 Edw. III, 1351.

Mabell, daughter of Ranulph de Merton, grantee with her husband of the manors of Daresbury and Over Walton from his mother in 1314.

Gilbert le Norreys, Jun., temp. Edw. II, then possessed of the manors of Sutton, Eccleston, and Rainhill, which afterwards devolved to Alan.

Thomas le Norreys, son and heir app. of Alan, temp. Edw. II (erroneously stated to be ancestor of N. of Speke in Vis. 1567). O. S. P. before 25 Edw. III, 1351.

Helewisa, contracted wife of Thomas le Norreys, temp. Edw. II.

Clemence, daughter and finally heir of Alan le Norreys, under age 25 Edw. III, and wife of William son and heir of Sir John Daniers, who had custody of her manors of Daresbury, Over Walton, Sutton, Eccleston, and Rainhill; from whom Danyell of Daresbury.

[*To face page* 8.

to Norres, and was mother of Sir William Norres, of Speke and Blackrod, who died in 1568.[1]

In the opinion of Sir William Norres, as stated in the extract subjoined, the Speke family were "heirs mascle," as he expressed it, of the Blackrod line, in blood, and also heirs in reversion under Mabell's settlement, and he exulted in his succession to Harrington, as bringing back the ancestral inheritance.[2]

Probability is in favour of his fondly cherished belief, although no direct evidence has occurred in support of it. There is an obvious confusion in the Visitation of 1567, where the Herald describes Alan Noreis "*of Sutton, out of the House of Sutton, as by deed sans date;*" and all would be clear, and confirm Sir William's statement, if he had written "*out of Blackrod*" and cited Mabell's alleged settlement,[3] but it would be unsafe to allow mere conjecture to pass the outline indicated by official admission.

I. 3.—*Le Noreis of Sutton and Daresbury, from whom the Speke line is deduced in the Visitation of* 1567.

The next branch is that of Le Noreis of Sutton in Lancashire, as this line is named in the Visitation of 1567, known more generally as Le Noreis of Daresbury in Cheshire. It was the belief of Sir William Norres that Sutton, Rainhill and Wyston were the inheritance of the original Blackrod line,[4] but these Lordships appear first in the evidences of the Daresbury branch, and it is clear that a Knight's fee, described as "in Sutton and Eccleston," belonged to William de Derisbury,[5] and that Henry le Noreis married Margaret daughter and heiress of this William about the time that Alan and John le Noreis, as hereafter mentioned, acquired their mesne interest in Speke in frank marriage from Haselwal.[6]

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[1] This general statement is the result of a minute collation of genealogical documents connected with Wolfage and Blackrod, and accords with the official arrangement of the quarterings of Harrington, Bradshaigh and Verdun, as appended to the Hulton pedigree, Norfolk 3. p. 36. Coll. Arm.

[2] See Appendix, Note III.

[3] See Remarks on Vis. 1567, in Note IV.

[4] Declaration of Sir W. N. Harl. MS. 1997, p. 85 *b*.

[5] Testa de Neville, fo. 396.

[6] See descent following.

This belief of Sir William is the key to the errors of the Visiting Heralds in placing the Sutton line as the parent line of Speke instead of a collateral one, and the consequence has been a numerical extension of descents so as to put back the contemporaries of King John to the time of King Stephen, and induce James, in his poetical "Iter Lancastrense," to confound Alan le Noreis of Sutton with the Baron d'Espec distinguished in the battle of the Standard.[1]

With respect to deductions of the Sutton line, the entry in the Vis. of 1567 commences with *two* successive Alans; Grafton's Lancashire (another MS. in the College of Arms) gives only *one*. Both MSS. then proceed with, III. Sir Henry, IV. Alan, V. Henry, VI. Thomas; and correctly so, saving the insertion of the second Henry in error, and the deduction of the Speke line from Thomas, who will be proved to have died issueless.

The illustration of this part will be given chiefly from the Coucher Book of Whalley and from Leycester's collections, and will be made clearer by reference to the tables subjoined. The evidence is as follows:—

I. Alan le Noreis, first named, is described in the Visitation as of Sutton, and as "out of the House of Sutton, Lancashire." If such interest of his in Sutton existed it would clearly be independent of the manerial interest subsequently acquired therein by his grandson Sir Henry; but this early connexion with the Widnes portion of Halton Barony may be true; and it is observable that a Sir Alan, "Seneschal of Halton," followed by an Alan le Noreis, Ballivus de Halton, is precisely contemporary with the Alan of the pedigree, and most probably identical. Confirmations drawn from armorial analogy will be noticed hereafter.[2]

This Alan the Seneschal (whose identity with Alan le Noreis is thus supposed) was Steward of the principal Barony of the Cheshire Palatinate in the time of its celebrated Lord, John de Lascy, the Crusader, and witnessed a grant from Galfrid de Dutton to Andrew, Prior of Norton between 1223 and 1227, as "Dominus Alanus Senescallus,"[3] and another to the Abbey of Stanlaw between 1232 and 1240 as "Dominus Alanus, Senescallus

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[1] Iter Lancastrense, published by the Chetham Society, p. 18.

[2] See Appendix, Note V.

[3] Whalley Coucher Book, 398.

Domini Comitis Lincolnie," preceding Roger, then "Sheriff between Ribble and Mersey," in order of signatures.[1] The same Alan similarly described, occurs also in the Cheshire Domesday Roll,[2] as holding the Earl's Court at Chester, along with the Justitiary, four of the Barons, and Sir Walkelyn de Arderne, Lord of Aldford, in the first year of Earl John, 1232.

II. Alan le Noreis, second in the Visitation, is considered, for reasons hereafter mentioned, to be also the Alan named first in the Childwall inscription relating to the Speke line, and the same with Alan le Norres witness to the marriage grant of Margery, daughter of Sir Patric de Haselwal, mesne Lord in Speke, shortly after 1252.[3] Alanus le Norreys, "Ballivus de Halton" with whom he is also considered identical, and who is distinguished from Alan the Seneschal by absence of the knightly prefix, witnesses a deed between two knights of the Dutton family and the Abbot of Stanlaw together with his Lord, John Earl of Lincoln, and Sir Richard Draicote Justitiary, which fixes a date between 1237 and 1240.

III. With Henry le Noreis (son of the second Alan according to the Visitation) the direct evidence of Charters commences. Before June 27, 53 Hen. 3, 1269, he married Margaret daughter and heiress of William de Derisbury,[4] who is stated in the Testa de Neville to have held one knight's fee in Sutton and Eccleston, Lancashire, and had also with her the Cheshire Manors of Daresbury and Over-Walton, and lands in Pulton, Wallesey, Secumbe and Liscard.[5] He occurs with her as grantor of lands in Daresbury to William Danyers in 1291, and of other lands to Stanlaw Abbey in 1292.

In this last remarkable Charter, which is abstracted in the Appendix,[6] he quitclaims land between Daresbury and Acton Grange to the Monks, as "Dominus de Daresbury," dating his Charter at Stanlaw, "*Hiis testibus, Alano, Roberto et Johanne les Norreys fratribus meis.*"[7] This attestation

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[1] Ibid. 578.

[2] Extracts in Flower's MS. 1. D. 14, Coll. Arm. and MS. Fragments of Domesday Roll, Charter XXIV.

[3] See Appendix, Note VII. [4] Rot. Fin. vol. 1, p. 492, and Hist. Chesh. 1, 541.

[5] Kuerdon's Collections in Chetham Library, p. 273.

[6] Note VI. [7] Whalley Coucher Book, p. 412.

is considered to indicate the precise connexion of the Sutton and the Speke lines, and will be adverted to hereafter.

Margaret, widow of Henry, survived in 7 Edw. II. 1314, and identified her father, her late husband, her son Alan and Mabell his wife in Charter of that date aftermentioned.

IV. Alan le Noreis, son and heir of Henry and Margaret, as by deed last named, had grant thereby of the manors of Daresbury and Over-Walton to himself and his wife Mabell de Merton.[1] He occurs as Lord of Daresbury and Over-Walton in the Feodary of Halton compiled in the reign of Edw. II.,[2] and mention is also made therein of Gilbert le Norreys, Junior, as holding Sutton, Eccleston, and Raynhill, from the Lordship of Wydness, in Halton Barony, as one knight's fee. From a Charter relating to Whiston it seems that this Gilbert was *brother* of Alan, and that he had issue ;[3] but whatever his interest in these three vills (Sutton, Eccleston and Raynhill) might be, it is certain that they returned to Alan of Daresbury, and that they were inherited by Clemence his daughter, as under-mentioned.

V. Thomas le Noreis, son and heir of Alan, had a grant, when an infant, and together with his contracted wife Helewisa, of the estate in Over-Walton, previously Stocktons,[4] which his father granted to him as "Alanus Dominus de Daresbury," with remainder to himself, if Thomas died issueless.

This Thomas is evidently the Thomas whom the Visitation of 1567 erroneously describes as grandson of Alan lastmentioned, and progenitor of the male line of Speke.[5] But it is clear that he died issueless before 1351, when Sir John Danyers, son and heir of William Danyers, by deed dated in September, 25 Edw. III.,[6] granted to William his son all the manors and lands within Daresbury and Over-Walton in Cheshire, and in Sutton, Eccleston and Raynhill in Lancashire, which were the inheritance of Alan, Lord of Daresbury, deceased, to hold until *full age of* Clemence,

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[1] Hist. Chesh. 1, p. 541. [2] Ibid. p. 523.

[3] Deed incorporated with the Speke deeds in the Holme abstract, p. 87 *b*.

[4] See the Charter in Hist. Chesh, p, 541.

[5] See Extract in Appendix, Note IV. [6] Charter in Hist. Chesh. p. 539.

daughter and heir of the said Alan, and wife of William Danyers, son and heir apparent of the grantor, as fully as the late grantees thereof held the same of the gift of the Duke of Lancaster.

From her descended Danyers or Danyell of Daresbury, and so ended this branch of Le Noreis, which it was necessary to identify, in order to distinguish what part of the Norres pedigree in the Visitation of 1567 related to Sutton, and what part to Speke.[1]

I. 4.—*Examination of Evidences illustrating the mutual connexion of the Collateral Sutton and Speke lines of Norres.*

Before entering on the genuine Speke line it must be enquired how far evidences hitherto unknown, namely, Charters contained in the Whalley Coucher Book, aided by an inscription formerly existing in the windows of Childwall Church, supply a deduction of Speke, as a collateral of Sutton, fit to be substituted for that which is improperly traced, in the Visitation, from Thomas le Noreis last mentioned. This must be done by identifying *John*, son of Alan in the inscription and the first Le Noreis of Speke, as *brother* of *Henry* son of Alan in the Visitation and the first Le Noreis of Daresbury.

Both were exactly contemporary, both are affirmed to be sons of an Alan le Noreis,[2] both acquired estates about 1260 by their several marriages with the daughters of Derisbury and of Haselwal within the same Barony of Halton.[3]

The Whalley Coucher Book moreover proves Henry of Daresbury to have had three brothers, *Alan*, *Robert*, and *John*, and from other authori-

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[1] In Church Notes taken at Daresbury in 1572, (Harl. MSS. 2151, p. 108,) the following Arms are given, as *then* remaining on the Window, "over the High Altar in the Quire or Chancel."

For Danyell—Argt. a pale fusillè sable, with a bordure argent. For Norres—Quarterly argent and gules in the second and third quarters a fret or—over all a fesse azure.

This is precisely the same Coat as that borne by the Speke family, but some older notes of this window (Harl. MSS. 2129) instead of the *fesse* give a *barrulet*.

[2] Harl. MS. 1997, 83 *b*.

[3] See ante. p. 11 and Note VII. in Appendix.

ties, an *Alan* and a *John le Noreis* will be proved to be contemporary joint proprietors at Speke, and a *Robert le Noreis*, will also be proved as brother of an Alan and a John, whose identity with these cannot reasonably be doubted.

This may be done as follows.

Alan le Noreis, and John le Noreis (who is proved hereafter to be Alan's brother, and identified as son of an Alan by the inscription) married severally Margery and Nicola daughters of Sir Patric de Haselwal, and obtained his mesne interest in Speke. A grant of a fourth of Speke in frank marriage to Alan and Margery, and another grant to Nicola, were made shortly after 1252, and Alan le Noreis, presumed to be the father abovementioned, was witness to both.[1] Nicola's marriage followed. Alan and John being thus settled at Speke, the mutual relationship of the three brothers, as supposed, is confirmed by a grant to Stanlaw Abbey of waste in Gerstan (which is adjacent to Speke), executed between 1277 and 1283 by Simon de Gerstan, and witnessed by Sir Henry Lee, Sheriff, *Alan le Norreys* and *Robert his brother*, and by a release of land there to the same, in 1292, by Alice widow of Simon de Thornton, "*Testibus Alano le Norreys, Johanne fratre ejusdem.*"[2]

The order in which Alan, Robert, and John, thus connected with Speke, are mentioned, is always the same with that of the three brothers who witness the Daresbury Charter of *their brother* Henry. No others of these names occur coinciding in place and time, or indeed at all, and their important position in Lancashire is proved by the Commission of Array directed to *Alan* and *Robert* le Norreys in 1300, and by the Summons of the survivor, *John*, to the Great Council at Westminster in 1324.

After such proof of exactest coincidence, if not of identity, between the known brothers of Henry le Noreis of Daresbury and the known acquirers of Speke, and under universal admission of the general fact of the two lines being from a common ancestor,[3] it only remains to add, that it has

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[1] See Appendix, Note VII.

[2] Whalley Coucher Book, pp. 582, 588. Appendix, Note VIII.

[3] As to the identity of the arms used by the two several lines see Note in p. 13.

never been supposed that they separated *before* this period, and they certainly could not divide *after* it, as all the successors of Henry of Daresbury, son of Alan, and all those of John of Speke son of Alan, *inherited by primogeniture.*

It is believed by the writer, that, agreeably to the deduction indicated by the tenor of these authorities, ALAN might safely be taken as common ancestor of both lines. He has however thought it better to leave the conclusion to the reader, and to give the Speke line in precise accordance with the Childwall Inscription,[1] commencing with ALAN, and proceeding with JOHN (his second son and ultimate heir,) ALAN and SIR JOHN to SIR HENRY the husband of ALICE ERNEYS, and this may be proved as follows:

I. 5.—*Norres or le Noreis of Speke, previous to the connexion with Erneys.*

I. ALAN LE NOREIS has been already noticed as *second* of that name in the account of the Sutton line, with reference to his supposed identity with Alan, the progenitor of that line, and with Alan the "Ballivus de Halton." Here he occurs as FOUNDER of the SPEKE LINE from his position at the head of it in the Childwall Inscription, as father of Alan and John (the acquirers of manerial interest in Speke), and, according to Sir William Norres, as the owner of some previous estate within it,[2] and lastly as the Alan Norres witness to Sir Patric Haselwal's grants thereof to his daughters.

From him the next step is to ALAN, husband of Margery de Haselwal, to ROBERT, considered to be the next brother of Alan, and to JOHN, husband of Nicola de Haselwal and ancestor of the Speke line.

II. ALAN LE NOREIS, first named, seems to have been the eldest of these brothers, though Sir William considers John such. Alan is uniformly named first of these, and married the elder daughter of Haselwal, Nicola her younger sister being then unmarried.[3]

Shortly after 1252, as shewn hereafter,[4] Sir Patric de Haselwal settled on him one-fourth of his mesne interest in Speke. Between 1277

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[1] See Inscription in Appendix, Note IX.

[2] See Declaration, Harl. MS. 1997, p. 83 *b*.

[3] See the marriage grant in Appendix, Note VII.

[4] Ibid.

and 1283, an Alan, seemingly identical with him, witnessed the Gerstan deed, already mentioned, along with Robert le Noreis his brother[1]; and he survived in 7 Edw. III. 1313, as by deeds cited below.

In the Placita de quo Warranto and Writs of Summons, an Alan le Noreis, whose identity it would be fastidious to doubt, occurs as witness in a suit respecting Hornby, at Lancaster, and as a defendant against the Crown respecting Hale lands, in 1292; as a Justice of Oyer and Terminer for Lancashire, 1300; as a Commissioner of Array along with Robert le Noreis in 1300; and again with Robert de Lathom and others in 1307.

Margery, his wife, was one of the three daughters of Sir Patric de Haselwal, Knight, Lord of Haselwal, Thurstanston and Great Caldey, and Sheriff of Cheshire, 5 Edw. I. 1277.[2] She is named as living, 12 Edw. I. in a demise of Speke mill, made jointly with her husband, her brother-in-law John le Noreis, and her sister Nicola; and she died before 6 Edw. II.

It is observable, that though these ladies *were not heiresses*, yet Norres *quartered Haselwal*[3] in their right, agreeably to antient but irregular practice, where land descended by marriage.

By Alan le Noreis she had issue Patric le Noreis, to whom, as heir of his late mother, the said Alan, in 6 and 7 Edw. II., releases her lands in Speke, and also Robert, both of whom died issueless. On the death of Patric, in 11 Edw. II., his interest in Speke finally passed to his uncle John le Noreis and his aunt Nicola.[4]

II. Robert le Noreis considered to be next brother of Alan, and also to be the Robert named after Alan in the Charter of Henry of Daresbury,[5] is named after, and as brother of Alan, in the Gerstan Charter already cited, between 1277 and 1283,[6] and he occurs with Alan le Noreis in 1300, as joint Commissioner of Array and leader of the Lancashire forces as far as Carlisle,[7]

II. John le Noreis, son of Alan, is next, *the continuer of the Speke*

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[1] Whalley Coucher Book, p. 582. [2] Hist. Chesh. 2, 278.

[3] Az. a chief or. See Grafton's Lancashire. It is slightly varied, the real coat being argent a chief azure, as quartered by Whitmore of Thurstanston.

[4] Holme Abstract, Harl. MS. 1997, 88 *b*. [5] Whalley Coucher Book, p. 412.

[6] Ibid. p. 582. [7] Writs of Military Summons.

II. NORRES OF SPEKE.

I. LE NOREIS or NORRES OF SPEKE, from its first settlement therein to the acquisition of the Manor of Speke by the alliance with ERNEYS, temp. Ric. II. From the Abstracts of Speke Charters, the ancient inscriptions in the windows of Childwall church, and other original authorities.

Arms —Quarterly, *argent* and *gules;* a fesse, *azure*. In the second and third quarters, a fret, *or*.
Crest (as in antient painted glass in the Childwall window), on a wreath, a lady's head, couped at the shoulders, proper, vested, *gules*.

ALAN LE NOREIS, eonsidered to be identical with Alan le Noreis, Bailiff of Halton, and with Alan Norres, witness to the grants of Sir Patric de Haselwal (see p. 148), with whicb Alan the Childwall memorials and Sir William Norres's aecount of the Speke line eomuence.

—— 1st wife, mother of David de Haselwal (Hist. Chest. ii, 278).

SIR PATRIC DE HASELWAL of Haselwal, Thurstanston, and Great Caldey, co. Cest., Kt., Lord of a moiety of SPEKE under Molineux; Sheriff of Chester 1277. Surviving in 1300 (*ibid.*)

Agnes, granddaughter and heiress of William de Thurstanston, 2d wife (*ibid.*)

SIR WILLIAM MOLINEUX of Sefton, Kt., descend. and heir of Adam des Molines and Annota Gernet (C. 37, Coll. Arm:), Mesne Lord of SPEKE under Gernet

Isabel de Scaresbreke (C. 37, Coll. Arm:)

Henry le Norcis, Lord of Sutton and Daresbury, and brother of Alan, Robert, and John le Noreis, as by Charter of 1292. (See Sutton Pedigree.)

Alan le Noreis of Speke. son of Alan, named with his brother John, his wife Margaret, and his sister in law Nicola, in Indent. respecting Speke Mill, 12 Edw. I; living 7 Edw. II.

Margaret, daughter of Sir Patrick de Haselwal, had a fourth of Speke in frauk marriage from him after 1252; died before 6 Edw. II.

Robert le Noreis, brother of Alan, in Gerstan deeds 1277.

John son of Alan le Noreis, had one fourth of Speke with his wife and mother on the death of his nephew Patric, 11 Edw. II. Survived in 1 Ed. III.

Nicola de Haselwal; had one fourth of Speke from her father after 1252, and occurs with her husband, brother, and sister Margaret in Speke deeds, 12 Edw. I.

Agnes de Haselwal, William de Haselwal, — Haselwal, third son. (Hist. Ch. ii, 278.)

ROBERT ERNEYS, Citizen of Chester, Sheriff thereof 1280. Lord of Speke in right of his wife.

Jane, wife of Robert Erneys (C. 37, Coll. Arm:), with whom her father gave Speke in frank marriage.

Sir Richard Molyneux of Sefton, Kt., son and heir (C. 37, Coll. Arm:)

Patrio le Noreis of Speke, son and heir, had release of his mother's lands from his father, 7 Edw. II; died in or before 11 Edw. II, S. P.

Robert, younger son, O. S. P.

Sir Henry le Noreis of Speke, Kt., had refeoffment of lands, 1 Edw. III, and, if elder brother of Alan died without surviving issue.

Alan le Noreis of Speke, son, and ultimately, heir of John, not primarily, named with his father in a release there, 1 Edw. III. Has demise of Speke manor from Richard Erneys, 13 Edw. III; names his children in feoffments, 10-18 Edw. III.

Ellyn, daughter of ——, named with her husband in demise of tenements in Speke, from Richard Erneys, 8 Edw. III.

Richard Erneys of Speke and Chester, Mayor of Chester 1327-8, grants lands in Speke to Alan le N. and Ellyn his wife, 8 Edw. III, and demises that manor to Alan, son of John le Noreis, 13 Edw. III, for three lives.

William Erneys, father of Roger Erneys, and grandfather of Alice Lady Norres. Harl. MS. 2075.

William Molyneux of Little Crosbie, Esq. (Visitat. Lanc. of 1567.)

John Norreys, contracted to Cicely, dau. of Hamon de Massey of Podington, temp. Edw. I.

Henry le Norreys, named in refeoffment of lands in Speke, 1 Edw. III.

1

Sir John le Noreis of Speke, Kt., son and heir, named first of the children of Alan in settlement, 10 Edw. III; grantee of two carucates in Speke from his father Alan, 13 Edw. III; enfeoffs priests as trustees of Speke. as Sir John Norreys, Kt., 43 Edw. III.

Katherine, daughter of Robert Balderston, Esq. co. Lancast. (wife of Sir John and mother of Sir Henry, in Vis. Lanc. of 1567).

Wiliam, in settlements of 10 and 18 Edw. III.

2

3

Alan, 10, 13, 18 Edw. III, one of the lives in demise of Speke, 13 Edw. III.

4

Hugh, 10, 13, 18, Edw. III, one of the lives in demise of Speke, 13 Edw. III.

Roger Erneys, Lord of Speke as heir of Robert and Jane Erneys, citizen of Chester, (Vis. L. of 1567).

Jane, sole daughter and heiress of William Molyneux of Little Croshie, Esquire. (Vis. L. of 1567.)

Katharine, wife of Roger le Bruyn, Lord of Stapleford co. Cest., Marr. covt. dated 1 Rich. II. (Hist. Chest. ii, 172).

Sir Henry le Norres, Kt., son and heir (as by Vis. 1567) lastmentioned in the painted glass at Childwall, in the genealogical deduction there. Surviving 1 Hen. V.

Alice, sole daughter and heiress (as by Visit. 1567), with whom lands in Speke, Chester, and Cheshire; married temp. Rich. II; surviving 5 Hen. V.

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[*To face page* 11.

line. The Declaration of Sir William Norres fixes this John le Noreis as son of Alan, and brother of Alan the younger,[1] with confirmation as to the latter point from the Gerstan Charter of 1292,[2] and as to the former from the Childwall inscription.

His wife Nicola had grant of one-fourth of Speke from her father Sir Patric de Haselwal by Charter subjoined,[3] made before her marriage and shortly after 1252, and she and her husband succeeded to the other fourth of Alan and of Margaret his wife on the death of Patric le Noreis, son of the latter, 11 Edw. II.

A release of dower in 1 Edw. III. from the widow of Richard Molyneux to John le Noreis, his son Alan and the wife of Alan, proves him to have been then surviving. He seems to be the John le Noreis summoned to select jurors on a trial respecting the advowson of Walton-on-the-Hill, in Placita de quo Warranto, 1292, and also the John le Noreis summoned from Lancashire with many Knights and Men at Arms to attend the Great Council at Westminster 1324.[4] *This John* (as the compiler of the Speke Abstract states) "*lyved many yeares.*"[5]

The parentage of Nicola his wife is proved by her father's Charter to her. She is named (as previously mentioned) in the demise of Speke Mill, 12 Edw. I.; and she survived 17 Edw. I. when she and her sister Agnes de Haselwal were severally seized of the two moieties of Little Caldey in Cheshire.[6]

The issue of this marriage were *Alan le Noreis*, son and heir, and possibly, although not identified as son of John and Nicola,

Sir Henry le Noreis, Knight, who had a refeoffment of lands in Speke, 1 Edw. III. and was father of John le Noreis, contracted in the time of Edw. I. to Cecily, daughter of Hamon Massey of Podington; and also of Henry, living 1 Edw. III.[7]

It is possible that this Sir Henry may be the person whom the Visitation of 1567 has obtruded into the direct line.

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[1] Harl. MS. 1997, 83 *b*. [2] Whalley Coucher Book, p. 587.
[3] See Appendix, Note VII. [4] Writs of Summons. [5] Harl. MS. 1997, p. 88 *b*.
[6] Hist. Chesh. 2, 278. [7] Harl. MS. 1997, 86 *b*.

III. Alan le Noreis is named as son of John in the release before-mentioned in 1 Edw. III. In 8 Edw. III. he had a grant of lands from Richard Erneys to him and his wife Ellyne of messuages and lands in Speke: and in the same year he exchanged Speke Greaves with Sir John Molyneux, (being described as Alan son of John le Norres) for lands between his and those of Erneys' stretching lengthways from the bank of Mersey "ad altam viam ducentem *de Manerio* dicti Alani in eadem villa usque ad Ecclesiam de Gerstan."[1] It is probable that *Manerium*, in one of its primary senses, here gives the first notice of the original Hall of Speke.[2]

In 13 Edw. III. the same Alan "son of John Norres" has a demise from Richard Erneys, Citizen of Chester, of all his interest in Speke, manerial or otherwise, to hold by yearly payment for three lives (his own and those of his sons Alan and Hugh); and 17 Edw. III. has releases of dower in Speke from the wife and daughter of Adam Molineux.

Ellyne, his wife, has been already noticed, and his issue were John, Richard, William, Alan and Hugh. All named in feoffments from 10 to 18 Edw. III.

IV. John le Norreys, son and heir, first in this list, appears in the Visitation of 1567, as Knight, and as father of Sir Henry. He had a grant from his father Alan, in 13 Edw. III. of two Carucates in Speke, the original measure of the manor; and in 28 Edw. III. he occurs as deforciant of two parts of the manor of Huyton in a fine at Preston. In 43 Edw. III. he enfeoffs two priests, as trustees, with his estate in Speke, described as Sir John Norreys, Knight.[3]

By his wife Catherine, daughter of Robert Balderston, Esq., he had issue Sir Henry, son and heir, and Catherine, wife of Roger le Bruyn of Stapleford in Cheshire, whose marriage was given to Geoffrey Osbaldeston by Nicolas Bruen her grandfather, for this purpose, 6 R. 2.[4]

V. Sir Henry Norreys of Speke, Knight, married, in the time of Richard II., Alice, sole daughter and heir of Roger Erneys of Chester.

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[1] Harl. MSS. 1997, p. 87.

[2] As "precipua fendi domus." See Ducange in voce, Edit. Adelung.

[3] Holme Abstract, H. MS. 1997, 88 *b*. [4] Vis. 1567, and Hist. Chesh. 2, 172.

With them the series of names in the Childwall genealogical inscription terminated, and from them the line of their knightly descendants is regularly deduced in public Records.

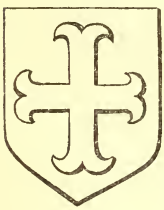
II. 1.—*Descent of the Manor of Speke from Gernet to Norres, through Molyneux of Sefton and Erneys.*

II. 2.—*Deduction of representation in blood as derived from Gernet by Norres through Molyneux of Crosby and Erneys.*

On the first of these points, the derivation of Speke Lordship by Norres from Gernet, through the intermediate Houses of Molyneux and Erneys, there can be no doubt. Records prove decisively that the Norman family of

Gernet held Speke in capite from the Honor of Lancaster, of which Domesday proves "Spec" to have been a component part under the grant of land between Ribble and Mersey made to Roger Pictavensis. Such tenure is recognized in the Inquisition taken after the death of Sir Roger Gernet (heir male of this family), 36 Hen. 3, with regard to the paramount interest continuing, by feudal usage, in the heirs of the grantor.

It states that he held *Speke*, Whiston, Parr and Skelmersdale in Derby Hundred, Fishwick in Amounderness, and Halton and Heysham in Lonsdale, in fee, by Forester's service, as guardian of vert and venison in Lancashire Forests, from William Earl of Ferrers; and that William



Molyneux held Speke under him *by frank marriage*,[1] the said Roger Gernet receiving nothing therefrom.[2]

The House of Molyneux, which thus held Speke from Gernet, descended (as is well known) from William des Moulins, who is named the eighteenth in a list of Norman warriors given by Holinshed,[3] and prefixed, as a *citation from "the Chronicles of Normandy,"* to his copy of the

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[1] That is, by tenure founded on the previous grant in frank marriage.

[2] Inq. p. m. 36 Henr. III., Tower Records.

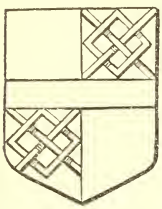
[3] Holinshed, vol. 2, p. 4, edit. 1807.

Battle Abbey Roll, with which latter unauthentic document, Collins and Wotton, in their several Baronetages, confound it.

Dugdale's Visitation of 1664 states that ANNOTA, only daughter and heir of BENEDICT GERNET, was the wife of *Adam* des Molines.[1] The Speke extract from the old Lancashire Feodary makes *Roger* Gernet the grantor in frank marriage, and *Richard* Molyneux the receiver.[2] The fact seems to be, that Adam des Molines married an heiress of one of the Gernets of the Halton family, and that he received Speke in frank marriage, either from the father of the bride, or her near kinsman the head of the family, and this fact of grant from Gernet generally is shewn by the tenure above mentioned.

The next step is to ERNEYS. The Feodary, again correct in general descent, but not in detail, states Speke to have been granted in frank marriage to *William* Erneys by Richard Molyneux, kinsman and heir, (meaning descendant heir) of the former Molyneux who was grantee from Gernet. Dugdale names the husband as *Robert* Erneys, and the bride as Joan, daughter of Sir William and sister of Sir Richard Molyneux of Sefton, which seems correct.

Gregory King, Lancaster Herald, and well read in Molyneux and Blundell Charters, is most precise. "This Sir William did grant his manor of de Speke in marriage with Joan his daughter, to Robert de Erneys, with ward and relief of Sir Patric de Haselwal, to hold of him for xvi pence by the year."[3]



Alice Erneys, as before mentioned, brought this manor in marriage to SIR HENRY NORREYS, and in the time of her grandson, Thomas Norres, the Inquisition was taken, which was preserved in the Feodary and states the *sub-infeudations* which decisively confirm the matter of this deduction, as follows:—

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[1] C. 37, Coll. Arm.

[2] Harl. M.S. 1997, p. 88. The Citation is from the "Liber Feodorum" remaining in the Duchy Office at Westminster at that time, about 1590.

[3] Cited by Wotton, Bar. 1, 145, and this agrees with the Speke evidences, Harl. MS. 1997, p. 88.

"Thomas Norres holds Speke from Thomas Molyneux of Sefton, and he from Lord Dacres, kinsman and heir of Roger Gernet, and Lord Dacres himself from the Honor of Lancaster."[1]

II. 2.—*As to representation of Gernet by Norres in blood, through Molyneux of Crosby, and Erneys.*

It is to be observed of the preceding deduction, that though it carries descent of property from Gernet to Norres, it does not carry representation. Such representation through successive heirs general was claimed by Norres in another way, by tracing from Sefton through the Crosby line of Molyneux;[2] and the question is, *whether William Molyneux of Crosby, whose heiress Roger Erneys married, was regularly descended from Sefton,* Every thing else is admitted.

Wotton states, without authority,[3] that Sir John Molyneux of Crosby (younger brother of Sir William of Sefton, created Banneret in 1367) had three daughters and coheirs, severally wives of Blundell, Erneys, and Charnock. The marriages of Blundell and Charnock with coheirs of the Crosby line were admitted in the Visitations of 1567 and 1613, but with reference to a very different father and earlier period.[4] After their marriages in the reign of Edward I. a collateral line continued in Crosby, of whom were John Molyneux of Crosby, returned to the Great Council at Westminster in 17 Edw. II.,[5] and Sir John Molyneux of Crosby, who made exchanges of lands in Speke in the time of Edw. III.[6] To this *continued line* the framer of the Speke pedigree refers the maternal grandfather of Alice Erneys.

The question, in fine, must rest on usage and admission. Molyneux of Sefton married successively the heiresses of Gernet of Speke and Villiers

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[1] Ibidem. [2] Norres ped. Harl. MS. 2075.

[3] Baronetage, 1, 145.

[4] Collins in his Molyneux ped. (Baronetage p. 19) mentions three daughters, but does not aver any marriages. The co-heiress who married Blundell was a *widow* in the time of Edw. I. (Blundell deeds) and the John Molyneux, whom Wotton gives as *her father*, was *younger brother* of William Molyneux of Sefton, *aged only* 15 *years in* 36 *Edw. III.* Esch. in the Tower, 36 Edw. III., part I. No. 120, and C. 37 Coll. Arm.

[5] Writs of Summons. [6] Speke Evidences, Harl. MSS. 1997.

of Little Crosby. That the first line of Molyneux of Crosby branched from Sefton is admitted officially,[1] and that this was *after* the acquisition of Little Crosby *by the Sefton line* is shewn by the junior branch inheriting Crosby manor from it, which Blundell still possesses. The continuance of a *later* male line in Crosby, of landed estate and high consideration, is also proved; and the claim of Norres to representation through this later line, in right of Jane Erneys daughter of William Molyneux, is supported by armorial usage from the time of Elizabeth.[2]

Of the family of Erneys, which thus preceded Norres as manerial proprietors of Speke, little is known. Richard Erneys occurs in the civic lists of Chester in its early days of monastic splendour and Cambrian warfare. He served the office of Sheriff of Chester in 1280, which was the year following the last mayoralty of Sir John Arneway, celebrated in the annals of dramatic mysteries, and again in 1281, 1286, and 1291. Tradition considers his family to have had a joint interest with the Troutbecks in the custody of the Bridge Gate, previously held by Raby of Raby, and, after the termination of these families in heirs female, by the Earl of Shrewsbury and by Norres jointly.[3]

Richard Erneys, successor of Robert, was Sheriff of Chester in 1325 and 1326, and Mayor in 1327 and 1328. In 1335, 8 Edw. III., he occurs as holding lands adjacent to those of Sir John Molyneux in Speke, and in 13 Edw. III., being described Citizen of Chester, he demised his estate in Speke "as well in Lordship as demesne," with services of free tenants and bondmen, for three lives, to Alan, son of John le Noreis,[4] as before-mentioned, subject to annual payments.

The next that occurs is William Erneys, not as possessed of Speke, but as father of Roger Erneys,[5] who was most probably grandson, and clearly descendant heir of Robert Erneys and his wife Jane Molyneux, and of the estate settled on them and their descendant heirs in frank marriage.

With Alice, sole daughter and heir of this Roger Erneys by his wife

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[1] As shewn by the allowances of quarterings to Blundell and Charnock.

[2] As in draft of quarterings, Harl. MSS. 2075.

[3] See Bridge Gate and Raby in Hist. Chesh.

[4] See page 18 previous.

[5] Harl. MS. 2075, pp. 2 *b*. and 36.

NORRES OF SPEKE, from the alliance with ERNEYS to the commencement of the ent
additions from the abstract of Speke Deeds, sepulchral memorials, the I

Arms, as before in No. II. *Crest* (as allowed by the Visitation of 1567), on a wreath

y in Dugdale's Visitation, compiled from the Visitation of 1567, with corrections and
nquisitions and Pleas in the Duchy Office, and other original authorities.

, on a mount, *vert*, an erne or eagle, wings indorsed, *sable*, beaked and membered, *or*.

A

Sir Henry Norres of Speke, Kt., partly in right of his ancestress Nicola de Haselwal, and partly in right of his wife. Surviving 1 Hen. V.

=Alice, daughter and heir. of Roger Erneys, citizen of Chester and Lord of Speke, by his wife Jane, daughter and heir. of William Molyneux of Crosby, Esquire; wife of Sir Henry Norres, temp. R. II.

Thomas Norres of West Derby, in co. Lanc., living 24 Hen. VI.

* William Norres of Speke, Esq., son and heir, surviving 24 Henry VI.

* Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Harrington, Kt. Marr. contract, 1 Hen. V. (Percivale, daughter of John, in Vis. 1567.)

Robert, Norres, VI. Ha

James, and Richard as by Indent. 8 Hen. rl. MS. 1997, 87, b.

(John, stated to be ancestor of Norreys of Ricot, in Grafton's MS., and also inserted in Vis. 1567.) See Note IV.

(Sir William, erroneously described as of Yatenden in Vis. 1567.) See Note IV.

1

* Thomas Norres of Speke, Esq., son and h. app. 24 Hen. VI, died 3 Hen. VII, as by Inq. p.m. Ap. 29, 18 Heu. VII.

* Lettice dau. and h. of Thomas Norres of W. Derby. Marr. covt. dated 24 Hen. VI.

2

* Richard 2d in painted glass of Childwall church, 3d in Vis. 1567.

3

* Robert, 3d in glass at Childwall.

* William, a priest, 4th in glass and in Vis. 1567.

* John, 5th in glass, 2d in Vis. 1567.

4

6 * Edmun
7 * Henry
8 * Christ pher, glass, n in Visit tion.

d

* Catharine, wife of Robert Grosvenor, of Eaton. Mar. covt. 8 Edw. IV.

5

* Agnes, wife of John Bunbury of Stanney. Marr. covt. 5 Edw. IV.

6

* Elizabeth, wife of Thos. Gerard of Ince. Marr. covt. 36 Hen. VI.

* Margaret, wife of Robert Lathom of Parbold.

* Beatrix, wife of John Ireland of Lydiate.

* Ales, wife of John Evans of Hawarden, co. Flint.

* Jane, not in glass, (wife of William Worthington, Vis. 1567). See Elizabeth, in line below.

* Sir William Norres of Speke, Kt., son and heir, born 1459, aged 28 years at his father's death, 3 Hen. VII. Knighted before Ap. 29, 18 Hen. VII; died Sep. 1, 22 Hen. VII. Inq. p. m. 24 Hen. VII.

=Katharine, dau. of Sir Henry Bold of Bold, Kt. Marr. contr. 8 Edw. IV; surviving, and aged about sixty years, 1524.

* Thomas, second in settlement of 9 Edw. IV; recited in Inq. of Henry Norres in 16 Hen. VIII.

* Richard, 9 Edw. IV, third son.

* Edmund, IV, fourth named as 2 in Vis. 156 Ancestor of N Fyfield, co.

9 Edw. son, nd son . An- rres of Berks.

* Christopher, 9 Edw. IV, fifth son.

* Edward, 9 Edw. IV, sixth son.

(Nicholas, as by Vis. 1567, but not noticed in glass or entail of June 14, 9 Edw. IV.)

* 1 Elizabeth.
* 2 Jane.
* 4 Beatrice.

* 3 Elizabeth, w. of Willm. son of Hugh Worthington of Worthington. Mar. cov. 13 Edw. IV.

* 5 Alice, w. of James Toxteth of Aighburgh. Marr. covt. 1 R. III.

Henry Norres of Speke, Esq., son and heir, aged 28 years, 24 Hen. VII; died at Speke, July 7, 1524. Inq. p. m. 16 Hen. VIII. (Brass at Childwall).

=Clemence, fifth dau. and co-h. of Sir James Harrington of Wolfage, co. Northton. Mar. covt. July 8, 1500, 15 Hen. VII; survived in 16 Hen. VIII. (Brass at Childwall).

William Norres of West Derby, second son, deceased before entail of 1565; "was at Flodden with his brother, and with Sir Wm. Molyneux." Harl. MS. 2075

—— daugh of Jame Passmyel Harl. M 2075

iter s e. 3.

James, third son. Harl. MSS. 1987 and 2075

Edward, fourth son. Harl. MSS. 1987 and 2075

Joan. Harl. MSS. 1987 and 2075

Margaret, wife of John Ogle of Prescot, Esq. (Harl. MS. 1987)

*** The asterisks denote the persons mentioned in the former painted glass of Childwall church. See Note IX.

Anne, eldest dau. and co-h. of David Myddleton of Chester, Esq., married before 1535; died in Feb. 1563; buried at Childwall.

=Sir William Norres of Speke, Kt., aged 23 years in 1524; entered descent in the Vis. of 1567; died Jan. 30, 1568; buried at Childwall, Feb. 3. Inq. p. m. 10 Eliz. 1568.

=Ellen, daugh. of Rowland Bulkeley of Watcroft, co. Cest., Esq., Marr. covt. dated April 12, 12 Hen. VIII, 1521; 1st wife.

Thomas N co. Cest., 16 Hen. ceased bef settlemeut

rres of Blacon, named in Inq. VIII, and de- re his brother's of 1566.

=Anne, daugh. of William Brampton of Norfolk, Steward of — Radclyffe, Earl of Sussex; living at Blackrod 1582.

Anne, only daughter, unmarried 16 Hen. VIII; wife of Percival Harrington of Huyton Hey.

3 Edward Norres of Speke, Esq., son & h. app. 1567, aged 28 years, 10 Eliz.; buried at Childwall, May 21, 1606. Invy. proved at Chester 1607.

=Margaret, dau. and h. of Roger Smallwood of Westminster.

2 Henry
4 John
5 George
7 Another son not named, died S. P. before 1566.

6 John, 2nd surviving son in 1566; served the E. of Derby, and died in London S.P.

Elizabeth, w. of Barthol. Hesketh of Aughton

Isabel, w. of Robert Charnock of Astley.

Jane, w. of William Ball of Chester.

Mary, unmarried in 1591.

Margaret, w. of —— Molyneux of Wood

Anne, died S. P.

William Norres, eldest son and h. ap., slain at Musselburgh, Sep. 10, 1547, S. P.

1 Clemence, w. of Adam Hulton of Hulton.

2 Catharine, w. of Hugh ap Richard of Wales.

3 Alice, w. of Adam Hawarden of Wolston.

4 Emma.

Ellen, wife of Lloyd.

Margaret, w. of Thurstan Tyldesley of Wardley.

1 Henry, Steward of the M. of Winchester
2 Edw. of Park Hall, Blackrod.
3 Wm. of Staples Inn.
4 Thomas, died at Oxford S. P.
5 James of Blackrod.
1 Dorothy, unmarried in 1578.
2 Marg., wife of John Ogle of Whiston.

B

[*To face page* 26.

Jane Molyneux of Crosby, and the wife of Sir Henry Norreys, the commemorative inscription which formerly existed in the window of Childwall Church concluded.

To that inscription was attached, in painted glass, the antient Crest of Norres,[1] "a Lady's head, couped at the shoulders, and attired gules." Subsequently, and according to a practice usual in those days, the Speke line of Norris adopted for a Crest the bearing of Erneys, which is blazoned in the Visitation of 1567, as "on a mount vert an Eagle with wings indorsed sable," but is slightly varied in Dugdale's Visitation.[2] The Crest thus adopted has been continued by nearly all the lines of Norres that claim descent from Speke by ramification *below* this alliance; and where it is officially recorded as an authorized bearing, it may be considered to strengthen such family traditions.

III.—*Collateral Male Lines of Norres of Speke.*

The following are the principal collateral male lines believed to have branched from Speke, *before* the time of Elizabeth, and *subsequent* to the alliance of Norres and Erneys.

I. *Norres of Park Hall* in Blackrod, Bolton Parish. Thomas Norres, brother of Sir William, and born in the time of Henry VII., had issue five sons, of whom four are included in the entail of Speke made by Sir William in 1566.[3] They were—1. Henry, Steward of the Marquis of Winchester, S. P.; 2. Edward; 3. William, of Staples Inn, in 1573; 4. Thomas, a Student at Oxford, also S. P.; 5. James.

Edward, the eldest by survivorship, was sometime of Blacon, Sir William's occasional residence, and ultimately of Park Hall, under his

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[1] Harl. MS. 1997, 88 *b*. See Appendix, Note IX.

[2] Dugdale gives the Eagle "proper, with wings elevated," describing it in the original draft by the *allusive* name of "*Erne*."

[3] Which is recited in his Inq. p. m. For Thomas, who is omitted in it, see ped. in Harl. MS. 2075.

uncle's demise. He left male issue, by his wife, Dorothy Brettergh, of Brettergh's Hall, living 1573; and James also had male issue living at Blackrod in 1598.[1]

II. *Norres of West Derby*, (the *second line* settled there,[2]) branching from William Norres, uncle of Sir William, included in his entail, and almost certainly progenitors of the *third line* of West Derby hereafter mentioned.[3]

III. *Norres of Fyfield*, Berks, descendants of Edmund Norres, younger brother of the first Sir William Norres of Speke. This line was last in the entail.[4]

IV. Norres of West Derby, *third line*, represented by Henry Norres in 1664, when his son Richard entered a pedigree in the Visitation, not connected with the parent line, but he had allowance of Arms with a difference of three mullets on the fesse.[5]

V. *Norreys of Middleforth* in Penwortham, previously of Tarleton, entered a pedigree in the same Visitation, and had allowance of Arms, but with a difference of three plates on the fesse, from a similar want of proof of connexion with the parent line.[6] A continuation of this entry was recorded by the late Mr. Norreys of Davyhulme.[7]

VI. *Norres of Bolton* omitted to enter in any Visitation, but has had repeated allowances of the Arms of the Speke line, subsequently, without the least variation.[8] Their earlier documents, though failing in precise identification, point to close connexions with Anderton, Gerard and Tyldesley, all of whom intermarried with Speke. The recorded pedigree[9] commences with Alexander Norres, born in the time of Henry VIII., settled at Bolton in that of Elizabeth, and father of Robert, Raphe, John and Christopher, all named in the will of the eldest son in 1620.

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[1] Pedigree drawn from Pleadings in Duchy Office, and now at Sedbury.

[2] For the *first line* see page 28, and note there. [3] C. 37, Coll. Arm.

[4] Recitals in Inq. of Sir W. N., 1568, and Vis. 1567.

[5] C. 37, Coll. Arm. [6] Ibid.

[7] Printed in Gregson's Fragments. The Record in the Coll. of Arms is limited to continuation only.

[8] MSS. Coll. Arm. Norf. 9, p. 104. [9] Ibid.

VI. 1. Robert Norres of Bolton, the eldest, born 1564, was father of several sons by a first marriage, from whom male descendants existed in Great Lever in 1637.[1] By a second marriage he had one daughter, Margaret, found heiress to her mother, Isabel, by Inquisition in 13 Charles I.,[2] and then wife of Thomas Blackburn of Newton, afterwards purchaser of Orford,[3] from whom the present family.

VI. 2. Raphe Norres, second son, born 1570,[4] had issue five sons, of whom Robert, the eldest, was grandfather of Christopher Norres of Bolton, whose daughter and ultimate heir, Mary, married in 1703,[5] Thomas Johnson, then of Bolton, afterwards of Tyldesley by purchase. On the death of his grandson, Thomas Johnson, Esq., in 1823, the representation of this branch vested in Ford of Abbeyfield, and Ormerod of Tyldesley and Sedbury Park, as co-heirs.

VI. 3. John Norres of Bolton, third son, had numerous issue, of whom two sons coincide with John and Alexander Norres of Bolton, Royalists, named in the Parliamentary Record of Compositions.—Journals, v. 116.

VI. 4. Christopher Norres, fourth son, purchaser of "Haugh in the Wood," and other estates of the Brownlows of Tonge,[6] was father of Alexander Norres, builder of the well-known mansion there, and Treasurer to the Parliamentary Lieutenancy of Lancashire.[7] He was succeeded in 1672 by his two daughters Alice, wife of John Starkie of Huntroyd, Esq., and Anne, wife of William Bordman, Clerk.[8]

All these branches were entitled to the bearings of the Speke line, with the Crest marking descent from Erneys. The descent of the following is more uncertain.

VII. Sir William Norres, a Cheshire Knight, whom Sir Samuel Meyrick refers, conjecturally, to the Speke line, husband of Anne Tudor of

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[1] Pleadings in Duchy Office, and Judgment in that year.

[2] In Duchy Office.

[3] Plea of Jonathan Blackburn, 1685, in Duchy Office, and Record in Coll. Arm.

[4] Pleas ibid in Ayres v. Crompton, 1632, and Record Coll. Arm.

[5] Reg. of St. Catherine's, Blackrod. [6] Inq. p. m. 16, Car.

[7] See Civil War Tracts of Lancashire.

[8] Chester Wills, and muniments at Huntroyd. Communicated by the Rev. J. T. Allen.

Penmenydd, in Anglesea, sister of Owain Tudor. His descendants adopted the patronymic of Robinson, (as stated, in Dwnn's Visitation of Wales, by Bishop Robinson, whose elevation to Bangor might be helped by this relationship to Elizabeth,) and they were of Gwersylt in Denbighshire, in the seventeeth century, as shewn by the monument of the Royalist, Colonel Robinson,[1] at Gresford.

VIII. Norres of Orford, was an unrecorded but admitted branch. John Norres of Orford died in 4 Henry V., leaving a son John, aged 12 years in 1416, and Thomas Norres of Gray's Inn, and of Orford (grandson of another Thomas) left, in 1595, one daughter and heir, Elizabeth, wife of Sir Thomas Tyldesley, Attorney-General for the Duchy. The ruin of the Orford family followed the preceding one of the Tyldesleys of Wardley, and the representation of the united houses was vested in Breres and Mort in 1685.[2]

The several lines of Norres of Halsned, Hardieshaw, Eltonhead, and some others, are acknowledged by Sir William Norres as kinsmen, and stated to have assumed local names in some instances.[3]

IX. The most distinguished family of the name, that of Norreys of Ockwells and Yattenden, from whom came the Lords Norreys of Ricot, Earls of Berkshire, has been reserved to the last.

The Visitation of 1567 states that "Sir Henrye Norres, husband of Alice Erneys, had issue—*William* Norres, son and heire, *John second son, Sir William Norreys of Yatenden, in Com. Bark. third son.*"[4]

Grafton's Lancashire[5] mentions the same sons, adding that this John was named of Bray, Co. Berks, and that Lord Norreys of Ricott descended from *him*, by his wife Millicent, daughter and heir of *Ravenscroft* of *Alton End*, Co. Northampton,[6] which explains the arms of Ravenscroft adopted by this family, and still remaining in the windows of Ockwells Manor House at Bray, as the arms of Norreys of that place.[7]

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[1] Dwnn's Visitation, 11, 133. Bliss. Ath. Oxon. 2, 798, and Pennant's Wales, 3, 306.

[2] From Inquisitions and Pleadings in the Duchy Office, and Tyldesley Deeds. Their Arms varied from those of Norres of West Derby in the fesse being *sable* (C. 37), and Flower granted a Crest in 1581.—Ashm. MSS. 844.

[3] "Declaration" in Harl. MS. 1997, p. 85 *b*. [4] See Appendix, Note IV.

[5] MS. Coll. Arm. [6] See Appendix, Note IV. [7] Lysons' Magna Britannia, 1, p. 247.

But Dugdale (following E. 12, a MS. in the Herald's Office)[1] makes Sir William Norreys of Yatenden son of a *Sir John Norreys*, who (according to other authority) obtained that place by marriage with the heiress of Merbroke,[2] and makes this *Sir John Norreys* great-grandson of *another John*, "the second son of Sir Henry Norreys of Speke," which *last mentioned John* he describes as living at Bray 35 Edw. III.[3] or 1361.

Such date would require an earlier Sir Henry than the husband of Alice Erneys, who was party to his eldest son's marriage contract in 1413.

Lysons's deduction of this line from another family,[4] namely, from Richard Norreys, the Queen's Cook, who certainly obtained Ockwells by patent in 1267,[5] would cut through these difficulties, but it is better to look to the chance of future discoveries, than renounce connexion between Speke and the noblest of her reputed descendants, and disturb mutual recognitions respected in days of real chivalry.

IV.—*Continuation of the Speke line from the alliance with Erneys, with particular notices of the members of it connected with military transactions at Flodden, Edinburgh and Musselburgh.*

V. On returning to consideration of the main line, we revert to Sir Henry Norres, possessed in right of his wife of the Manor of Speke,[6] and, in the situation of "Chamberlain of North Wales," exercising that part of the office limited to Anglesea, Caernarvon and Merioneth,[7] where, according to a MS. note by Randle Holme, he was in high estimation under the name of the "Red Chamberlain."[8]

Sir Henry Norres occurs in the deed cited below, 1. Hen. V., and is said to have survived four years afterwards.

From this point the Childwall Inscriptions and Speke Carvings combine

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[1] Baronage, vol. 2, p. 403. [2] Lysons' Magna Britannia, 1, 445.
[3] Misprinted as 30 Hen. III. in Gregson's Fragments.
[4] Magna Britannia, 1, p. 445. [5] Pat. 52, Hen. 3, mem. 7.
[6] Harl. MS. 1997, p. 88 b, which adds, of all the Erneys estate in Chester and Cheshire.
[7] Doddridge, p. 45. [8] Harl. MS. 2075, p. 3. *b*.

with Charters and Records in illustration of descent, and the collaterals will be left to the genealogical tables, and the *main line only* followed.

VI. William Norres of Speke, Esquire, son and heir of Sir Henry, married, according to the Visitation of 1567, *Percyvale*, daughter of *John* Harrington of West Leigh, but the contract of marriage, 1. Hen. V., between Sir Henry Norres and *Sir James* Harrington,[1] describes the contracted parties as William and *Elizabeth*, and so did the painted glass at Childwall, which was put up by themselves.[2]

VII. Thomas Norres, eldest son and heir of William Norres of Speke, is so described in an Indenture between the latter and Thomas Norres of West Derby, 24. Hen. VI.,[3] being the marriage contract of their children, namely, this Thomas son of William, and Letitia heiress of the first line of Norres of West Derby.[4]

By Inquisition taken at Lancaster, 29. Ap. 18. Hen. VII., 1503, the said Thomas Norres of Speke is found to have died 3. Hen. VII., 1487, seized of the manor of Speke, and lands, &c , in Formby and Derby. Sir William Norres, Kt., son and heir, aged 28 years at the death of his Father.

VIII. Sir William Norres, Kt., son and heir of Thomas, born in or about 1459, married Catherine, daughter of Sir Henry Bold of Bold,[5] in 8 Edw. IV. 1468, as by contract of that date, to which the respective fathers were witnesses.

The contracted bride had not exceeded her fourth year, and in 1524 she continued to possess the land settled in 1468, having survived her husband and son.[6]

By Inquisition taken at Lancaster, June 15, 24 Henry VII. 1508, Sir

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[1] Harl. MS. 1997, p. 87. [2] See Appendix, Note IX.

[3] Harl. MS. 1997, p. 87, *b*.

[4] The origin of this line is unknown. They were a distinct family in 37. Edw. III., as by a pardon for entry on lands granted to Thomas, son and heir of William Norres of West Derby. Abbrev. Rot. Original. 2, 279.

[5] Harl. MS. 1997, p. 87 *b*. His knighthood is erroneously omitted in Vis. 1567, and Sir *Henry* Bold called Sir *Edmund*.

[6] Dodsworth's Bold ped. and Inq. after death of Henry Norres, 16 Henry VIII.

William is stated to have died, 1 Sep., 22 Hen. VII., 1506, holding the manor of Speke, and other lands in Lancashire. Henry Norres, Esquire, son and heir, aged 28 years at the time of this Inquisition.

IX. Henry Norres of Speke, Esquire, son and heir, born in or about 1481, succeeded in 1506, under an entail created by his grandfather, and by will settled his lands on his son William in tail male, with remainder to his second son, Thomas, and so on in tail male, bequeathing his goods to his wife Clemence, "to help to marry Anne his daughter," afterwards wife of Percival Harrington of Huyton.[1]

With this Henry the series of genealogical carvings commences, which decorates the ancient mantle-piece in the great parlour at Speke, and which, for reasons hereafter mentioned, seems to have been erected by his son Sir William shortly before 1560.

In this generation the House of Speke rose in local importance by alliance with Clemence fifth daughter and coheir of Sir James Harrington of Wolfage, the knightly representative of branches of the Verdun and Bradeshagh families, and (what above all gratified Sir William Norres, who was issue of this marriage) the possessor, by inheritance from Bradeshagh, of the ancestral Lordship of Blackrod.[2]

The manner in which the male line of these Harringtons ended is told by Sir William, but made clearer by the Church Notes of Randle Holme. William Harrington, only son of Sir James, returning from Trafford with his wife, a daughter of that House, perished along with her in attempting to ford the Mersey, near Northenden. The body of Harrington was interred by the care of his sister, Eleanor Leycester of Toft, at Mobberley, where an altar-tomb with his armed recumbent figure and the date of March 4, 1490, were remaining in 1595. The Harrington estates were divided between his sisters, of whom ten married, and half of Blackrod came, with other lands, to Henry Norres.

In 1513, five years after the succession of Henry Norres to Speke, was fought the Battle of Flodden. An inaccurate passage in Seacome's

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[1] Recitals in Inq. after death of Henry Norres, 16 Hen. VIII.

[2] See details in p. 8, of the descent of Blackrod from the first line of Norres.

House of Stanley,[1] relative to the connexion of the "*Owner of Speke*" with this and other military transactions, commands attention from the controversy which it has excited, and, hackneyed as it is, must be quoted.[2]

After mentioning King Henry's thanks to Lord Monteagle and Sir William Molyneux,[3] Seacome adverts to the bravery of the contemporary owner of Speke, describing him as "*Sir Edward Norris, son of Sir William Norris, who* was slain at the battle of Musslebarrow in the time of Henry VII.;" an obvious error for Edw. VI., which is unimportant.

"This valiant and heroic Gentleman," (Seacome proceeds, continuing to speak of *this Sir Edward Norres*,) "commanded a body of the Army under General Stanley at Flodden Field, where he behaved with so much courage and good conduct that he was honoured by the King, his master, with *the like congratulatory letter* for *his* good service in the victory of that day;"——"in token whereof" (it is added) he brought away all or most of the Royal Library, and "from the said Palace the wainscot of the King's Hall, *and put it up in his own Hall at Speke.*"

The words "*own hall*" fix *Henry Norres, owner in* 1513, and then aged thirty-three, as the person intended, and render it unnecessary to remark upon a conjecture which has been made,[4] that *Edward* his fourth and youngest brother, of whom nothing further is known, was the legendary "*Sir Edward.*"

Seacome's statement, here as on other occasions, is a mixture of truth and error,[5] "*Sir Edward*" *is a combination of three military generations at once.* Henry Norres of Speke fought at Flodden,[6] Sir William (his son) brought plunder from Edinburgh, William (his grandson) fell at Musselborough. As to the *Command*, Seacome may be right to a certain extent,

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[1] P. 47, edit. 1741, and 2nd edit. 1767.

[2] See an account of the Discussions in Appendix, Note X.

[3] A copy of the Circular Letter of Thanks, sent to Molyneux, is given by Collins from Stow's Chronicle, as well as by Seacome, Baronetage 1, p. 23.

[4] Archæologia Scotica, Vol. 4, pp. 7 and 12.

[5] "Compiled by the help of original authorities, which should have fallen into better hands." Whitaker's Richmondsh. 2, 258.

[6] See Appendix, Note XI.

for a principal feudatory of Sir William Molyneux was likely to assist him in the command of the Sefton contingent; and as to the *Royal thanks*, "loving letters" were sent by King Henry in such profusion, that (as Holinshed states) "everie man thought himself well rewarded."[1]

If the services of Henry Norres at Flodden had exceeded a soldier's duty they could scarcely have escaped local and contemporary writers, whose notices, (if we allow for chieftains absent with Lord Derby and the King at Terouenne, and for the ineffective from age or otherwise,) must particularize most of the flower of the Palatinates. The ballad of Flodden Field,[2] the work of one who knew Lancashire and Cheshire well, names seventeen in Lord Derby's farewell to the chieftains whom he conjectures to have fallen there, before their followers could have broken and fled in the manner described in the tidings first brought to the Royal Camp, and which seem to have related to part of the Cheshire and Lancashire men which had been separated from Sir Edw. Stanley and their compatriots, and placed under the command of Edmund Howard.[3] Twelve of the seventeen consist of Sir Edward Stanley, afterwards Lord Monteagle, the young John Stanley, (supposed of Handford,) leader of Bishop Stanley's contingent, Sir Henry Kyghley, a veteran from Breton wars and Seneschal of Lathom, Richard Ashton of Middleton, Sir Thomas Ashton of Ashton, Sir William Molyneux, Sir John Booth of Barton, Sir Thomas Butler, Richard Bold of Bold, the Baron of Kinderton slain, Richard Done of Utkinton, the hereditary Bow-bearer of Delamere, and Edward Fitton of Gawsworth, one of the few prisoners.[4] The remaining five of the local poet's

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[1] Inquiry has been made at the State Paper Office under permission of the Rt. Hon. Sir Geo. Grey, but no traces of these letters remain.

[2] The poem printed by Weber among the illustrations of the longer poem of the same name in 1808, p. 366. It is noticed in Mr. T. Heywood's "Earls of Derby," p. 11.

[3] "The Cheshire and Lancashire men never abode stroke, and fewe of the Gentilmen "of Yorkshire abode, but fled."–State Papers printed by the Record Commission, iv. p. 1. The same document, although it takes no notice of the final charge by Stanley, admits the previous defeat of the Earl of Lynewis (Lennox) and Argyll by his division.

[4] All these are confirmed by Hall, Holinshed, Bishop Stanley's Metrical Hist. of the Stanley Family, or the Battle of Brampton Field, and have been identified from their several pedigrees.

list are Towneley, Southeworth, Christopher Savage, Atherton and Dutton. The Visitations of 1532 and 1567 particularize the achievements of Ashton of Middleton and of Molyneux; Collins adds Sir Thomas Gerard and his Brindle Archers; Hall and Holinshed, in addition to many here named, fix four, who would be Brian Tunstall of Thurland, John Laurence of Ashton Hall, Randle Brereton of Malpas and Richard Cholmondeley of Cholmondeley. Norres of Speke occurs in no document that has been found, except Seacome's narrative and the direct statement of the pedigree compiled about 1590 for his grandson. But presence on that day, and position with Molyneux, (which is the position stated to have been occupied by Henry Norres,) whether as his friend or as a principal feudatory, would be honour sufficient. Weber judiciously supposes that the only period during which Stanley's followers would be opposed to Huntley, at least the only period during which the banner taken from Huntley by Molyneux would be likely to be won, would be the severest portion of the contest, when the Earl, (according to Lyndsay of Pitscottie,)[1] separated from Home, after his first success, to attempt the Royal rescue. This was the very agony of the struggle, when the final charge of Stanley and the onset of Lancashire and Cheshire under their own leader terminated the conflict.

Henry Norres died at Speke, July 7, 1524, 16 Hen. VIII.; and his Inquisition taken at Chorley, in the same year, names his son and heir William, aged 23 years and upwards at his father's death.

The *Arms* of Henry Norres formed part of the old painted glass of the Church of St. Nicholas at Liverpool, but were inaccurately blazoned, the quarters being *transposed*, and *Erneys* introduced in the *second* and *third* quarters of Norres, instead of being quartered by Norres as a separate shield.[2]

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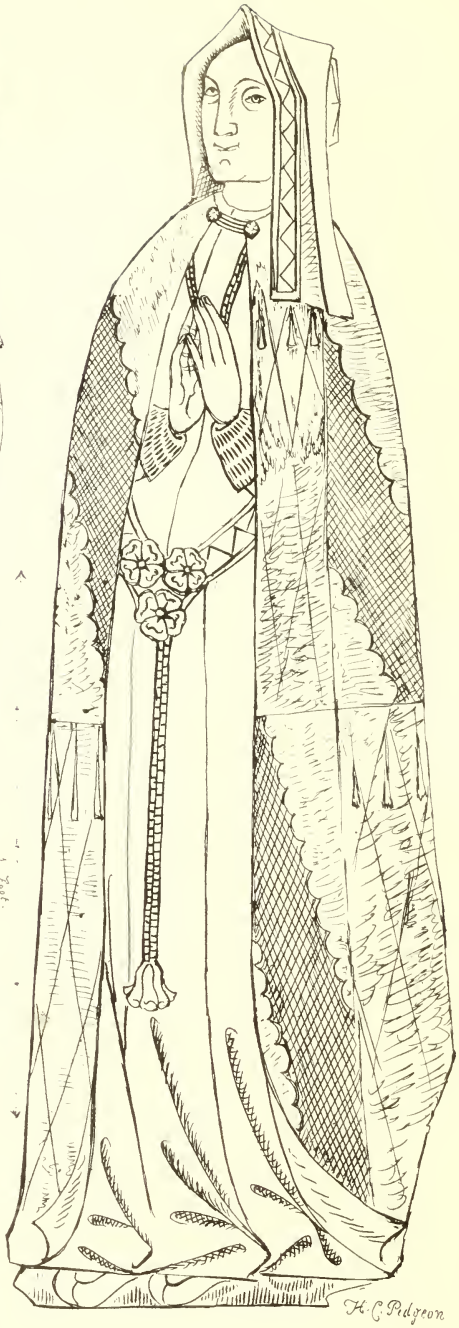
[1] Dalyell's edit. vol. i, p. 279, and Weber's Appendix to the Ballad of Flodden Field.

[2] The blazon is given verbally in Harl. MS. 2129, p. 186, being a note taken in 1590, as follows:—"In another windowe, Norres (Henry, de Speak). G, a fret or, and argent charg'd an Erron volant sa, qrlie; et sur le tout a fesse b." The "*Erron*" is probably intended for "*Erne*," as Dugdale's note, in the original draft of this Visitation, *verbally* describes it, in blazoning the Norres Crest. See p. 23.



H. C. Pidgeon

BRASSES CHILDWALL CHURCH

The same errors, in all respects, appear in the Arms shewn on the tabard of a Norres represented on a BRASS still remaining in CHILDWALL CHURCH,[1] and formerly fixed in the Norres Chapel there. It represents a warrior in plate armour, with the "Erne" on the Helmet upon which his head reposes, and has been deemed the effigy of Sir William Norres, who died in 1506. There is no inscription remaining, and costume would suit either Knight or Esquire, Sir William or his son Henry.

With this is associated the figure of a Lady in a pedimental head dress, which again, would suit the wife of either:[2] but the wife of Sir William was a Bold, and the Arms on the mantle, where antient custom would place the husband's,[3] and later caprice either, are neither Bold nor Norres, but Harrington quartering Radcliffe, as is still shewn, (see plate 10,) though the enamel is gone.

As Clemence wife of Henry Norres was daughter of Sir James Harrington by Isabel Radcliffe[4] of Ordsall, this seems decisive. It is true that Isabel was no heiress, and the Ordsall Radcliffes generally used *two* bendlets and not *one* bend engrailed, as here,[5] but these errors would be trifles to the artist who designed the husband's tabard.

X. In the next descent the family was represented by SIR WILLIAM NORRES, who was aged 23 years at his father's death, and of course born in 1501.

He married to his first wife Ellen daughter of Rowland Bulkeley, Esq., ancestor of the Lords Bulkeley of Beaumaris, but described as of Whatcroft in Cheshire, in his daughter's marriage contract, Ap. 12, 1521 (12 Hen. VIII.)[6] to which indenture both the fathers were witnesses.

The issue of this marriage, as given in the Visitation and in the Speke

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[1] See Appendix, Note XII.

[2] Boutell gives specimens from 1514 to 1532.

[3] In Dugd. Warw. p. 321, the daughters of Thomas E. of Warw. have the husbands' Arms—at p. 425, Lady Compton (temp. Hen. VIII.) has her own. In a Winwick brass Lady Legh has both.

[4] Isabel will not be found in Vis. 1567, which omits five descents in this pedigree.

[5] In the Ordsall brass in the Choir of Manchester Cathedral, only one bend is used.

[6] Harl. MS. 1997, p. 87. *b.*

pedigree, were William, slain at Musselborough, and six daughters. These are represented on Sir William's left hand in the carved mantle-piece.

Before 1535, he married to his second wife, Anne eldest daughter and co-heir of David Myddleton, Esquire,[1] who was Mayor of Chester in 1523 and 1538, and younger son of David Myddleton, (Receiver-General of North Wales,) by his wife Ellen, daughter of Richard Done of Utkinton, Esq., Hereditary Forester of Delamere.[2] In 1535 she occurs as late wife of Thomas Seyton, along with her husband Sir William Norres, in a suit against Margaret, Marchioness of Dorset, respecting Furness and Conished lands,[3] and this is the first mention of her husband's knighthood.

Anne Lady Norres, and *twelve* of her children (of whom *two*, unnoticed in the pedigrees must have died young) also occur in the carved mantle-piece hereafter noticed.

Shortly before the date last mentioned, Leland, the antiquary, visited Lancashire and Cheshire under the Royal Commission. He names "Speke" as Sir William's dwelling, but adds "*Blakenhedde*," near Chester, "an olde Manor Place" of Lord Oxford, as his occasional residence.[4] With that city and its neighbourhood Sir William was connected by his hereditary Serjeancy of the Bridge Gate and his first marriage, and at Blacon he was attended by his favourite nephew Edward Norres,[5] "his faithful servant and dearest nephew," as he terms him in a formal grant. It is probable that Speke might be undesirable as a constant residence from the progress of restorations, or from the decay which preceded them.

In 1544 Sir William engaged in the Scottish expedition of the Earl of Hertford. The name of one previously knighted, as matter of course, does not appear in Hollinshed[6] among the numerous Lancashire and Cheshire Esquires knighted on Sunday, May 11, 1544, after the burning of Edinburgh; but his own autograph in the books identified by him as brought

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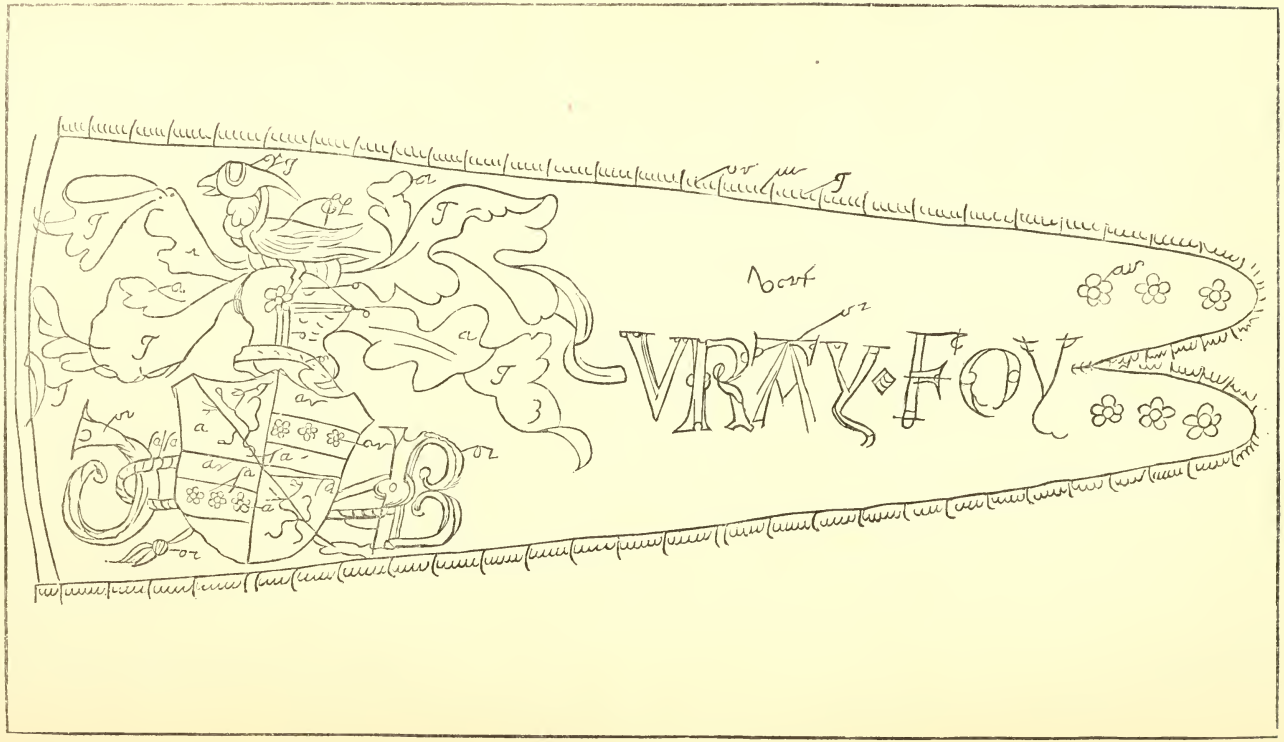
[1] Vis. 1567. [2] Lewis Dwnn's Vis. of North Wales, II., 335, and Hist. Chesh. II., 133.
[3] Ducat. Lanc. Pleadings, I. 195.
[4] Itinerary, vol 7, pt. 1, 56, and vol. 5, 54. The investigations were from 1528 to 1534.
[5] Afterwards of Blackrod (p. 23), but described of Blacon in Grafton's Lancashire MSS. Coll. Arm. [6] Vol. 3, p. 436.



From a Pen-and-ink Drawing in Harl. MS. 1997, 86 *b*, appended to a copy of Sir Wm. Norres's "DECLARATION," and executed about 1590. The cut is one-third less than the original. In the drawing, below "VRAY FOY" is written, "*This was taken by Sir William Norres, Knight, in Scotland*"—and over it, "*This is a coppie verbatim after Sir William Norres's owne handwritinge.*"

"*This Gwyddon was wonne by Sr Wm. Norres in Scotland.*"

from the ruins, left as an heir-loom for Speke, and now honourably preserved in the Athenæum at Liverpool,[1] proves him present in that city on such occasion. Other possible spoils, limited by the more judicious consideration of later antiquaries to figures attached to the disputed wainscot, have been recently described in the results of local investigations.[2]

On Sep. 10, 1547, William Norres, eldest son of Sir William, aged about 25 years, serving in the Duke of Somerset's band, was engaged at the battle of Pinkie or Musselburgh. Hollinshed[3] expressly names "*Norris,*" as one of the Lord Protector's own band of Cavalry, leading in the desperate charge on the Scottish Pikemen, in which the most part of the Gentlemen named by him were slain. The passage is subjoined[4] and may relate to either father or son, but the Visitation of 1567 gives the death of the son in the pedigree recorded by the father.

The presence of the father there is conjectured from his possession of the Pennon of David Boswell of Balmuto, sketched in the Holme abstract of the Norris evidences, and delineated also in the draft of the Speke pedigree.[5] In the former MS. is an attested copy of Sir William's own autograph account of it. "This Gwyddon was wonne by Sir William Norres in Scotland." The Arms and initials on the Pennon are those of David Boswell of Balmuto, whose sons fell at Musselborough, as mentioned more at length in the note subjoined.[6]

Six years after this, in 1553, Sir William appears with the Earl of Derby and five Lancashire Knights—Atherton, Gerard, Holcroft, Legh, and Molyneux, as a Collector of the subsidy voted by Edward's last Parliament.[7] In the same year, after Mary's accession, he occurs once more in military arrangements, in a list of Knights and Esquires nominated Commanders of the proposed muster of West Derby Hundred.[8]

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[1] See Note XIII.

[2] Remarks on Speke by H. C. Pidgeon, Esq., in Archæol. Journal, vol. v, p. 312. Mr. Hinchcliffe's conjectures, in 1800, were much to the same purport as to limitation of possible trophies to minor relics, instead of considering the Wainscot itself as such.

[3] III. p. 878. [4] See Appendix, Note XIV.

[5] Harl MS. 1997, (p. 86 *b.*) and 2075.

[6] See Appendix, Note XV. [7] Collins's Baronetage, 1, p. 101.

[8] Gregson's Fragments, p. 18.

In the following year the Dutchy Pleadings preserve his answers, when defendant as Mayor of Liverpool, along with other local officers, on behalf of that Borough, with reference to municipal claims, the Ferry and the Customs, against Sir Richard Molyneux the Farmer of the Revenue.[1] In the same year he represented the Borough in Parliament.

Shortly afterwards, in the course of the Marian persecution, the Martyr George Marsh, mentions Sir William Norres, Sir Peers a Lee, Master More and others, sitting as members of the Earl's Council in the Presence Chamber at Lathum, in March, 1555, at his primary examination. The same Martyr's Diary notes the absence of both Knights at his second examination.[2]

Four years after this, Lord Derby returned to the Earl of Shrewsbury as President of the North, in 1557, Sir William's inability for military service, but his readiness to provide a Captain, for musters then raising in expectation of a Scottish irruption.[3]

It is probable that restorations of the ancestral Mansion at Speke by Sir William now succeeded to more active occupations. The carved mantlepiece of the great parlour representing three generations with his own figure in the centre, and bearing some analogy to the richer mantlepiece in the Palais de Justice at Bruges put up in 1529, seems to testify to this. It may be referred to a date within one or two years of 1560.[4] Mr. Whatton, supposing an entire re-erection of Speke in 1598 from the appearance of that date in the East Front with reference to additions only, still agrees with others that the introduction of *two children only* of Edward and Margaret Norres in the mantlepiece and the occupation of the remaining space by a shield seem to indicate that they had no more than *two* children born at the period of its execution.[5] *Four other children*, in addition to these, were born *before* the Visitation of 1567, and arguments from the date thus gained, as well as from general probability, point to Sir William, who survived to 1568, and who is the prominent character in the centre of

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[1] Pleadings temp. Ph. M., Vol. XI., No. 1. [2] Fox's Martyrs, Edit. 1641, III., 225.
[3] Whitaker's Whalley, 3d Edit. 533, and Baines, 1, 507.
[4] See Appendix, Note XVI.
[5] Memoir in Archæol. Scot., p. 9, and pedigree attached.

IV. NORRES OF SPEKE.

NORRES OF SPEKE, from the Visitation of Lancashire by Dugdale in 1664, with additions and continuations from original authorities.

Arms, as before. *Crest*, as allowed in 1664, on a wreath, on a mount *vert*, an erne or eagle, wings elevated, proper.

B

Edward Norres of Speke, Esq., third son and heir of Sir William Norres, buried at Childwall, 1606. = Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of Roger Smallwood of Westminster.

- Sir William Norres of Speke, K.B., eldest son and heir, created K.B. July 24, 1603, previous to the coronation of James I; died about 1626 (Dugdale), in 1634 (R. Holme.) = Eleanor, daughter of William, eldest son and heir apparent of Sir Richard Molineux of Sefton, Kt.
  - 1 Edward. S. P.
  - 3 Alan. S. P.
  - 4 Thomas. S. P.
  - 5 Richard. S. P.
  - 6 Alexander. S. P.
  - William Norres of Speke, Esq., second son and heir, died July 10, 1651; will dated July 9, 1651, proved in London Oct. 17, 1654. = Margaret, daughter of Thomas Salusbury, of Llewenny, who was executed Sept. 21, 1586.
    - 1 Edward Norres of Speke, Esq., eldest son and Col. in the King's service, bapt. at St. Mary's, Chester, 1614, died March 16, 1644, before his father. = Frances, daughter of Sir Tho. Powel of Horsley and Birkenhead, Bart., marr. secondly John Edwards of Stansty.
      - Edward Norres, son and heir apparent, died before his father, June 25, 1643. (H. MS. 1987.)
      - Catherine.
      - Frances, died young.
      - Margaret, wife of Col. Robinson of Gwersylt.
    - 2 Richard Norres, baptized at St. Mary's, Chester, 1616, died young.
    - 3 Thomas Norres of Speke, Esq., third son and heir, aged 46 years at the Vis. of 1664. Estate sequest. by Parlt. Will proved 1686. = Katharine, dau. of Sir Henry Garway, Kt., Alderman of London.
      - 1 Thomas Norres of Speke, Esq., aged 11 years, Sep. 23, 1664. M.P. for Liverpool, Sheriff of Lanc. 1696: died in 1700, buried at Childwall. = Magdalen, daur. of Sir Willoughby Aston of Aston, co. Cest., Bart., marr. 1695 died 1709.
        - Sydney Beauclerk, fifth son of Charles first Duke of St. Albans, died Nov. 23, 1744, buried at Garston. = Mary, only daughter and heiress, succeeded to Speke after the deaths of her uncles without male issue, married Nov. 9, 1736, died Nov. 20, 1766, buried at Garston.
          - Topham Beauclerc of Speke, Esq., born 1739, died March 11, 1780, buried at Garston. = Diana, daughter of Charles third Duke of Marlborough, whose marriage with Frederic Viscount Bolingbroke had been dissolved, 8 Geo. III, remarried March 12, 1768.
            - Charles George Beauclerk, Esq., son and heir, by whom the estate of Speke was alienated.
            - =
      - 2 William Norres, aged 6 years, 1664, created a Bart. Dec. 3, 1698, M.P. for Liverpool and Ambassador to Aurungzebe, died in Oct. 1702, S. P.
      - 3 John, aged 2 years, 1664. O. S. P.
      - 4 Henry, aged one year, 1664, Fellow of Brasenose Coll., Oxf., 1687, B.D. 1697, died unmarried, June 28, 1702.
      - 5 Edward Norris of Chester and Speke, M.D. of B.N. Coll. Oxford, 1695, died July 22, 1726, Aº. æt. 62, buried at Garston; will proved at Chester 1730. = Anne, sole daugh. and heir. of Peter Gerard of Crewood, co. Cest., married at St. Michael's, Chester, July 12, 1705, died Jan. 3, 1729, aged 53, buried at Garston.
        - Thomas Norris, only son, born in 1712, died young and S. P.
        - Hugh Williams of Botelwyddan, Esq., first husband, S. P. = Susanna, eldest daughter and coheiress. = Hugh Warburton of Penrhyn, co. Caernarvon, a General in the army, second husband.
          - Anne Susanna, wife of Richard Pennant, afterwards Lord Penrhyn, O. S. P. 1816.
        - Ralph Leycester of Toft, co. Cest., Esq., died Dec. 20, 1776, aged 77, buried at Knutsford. = Katherine, second daughter and co-heiress, died Feb. 25, 1799, aged 89, buried at Knutsford.
          - Ralph Leycester of Toft, Esq., son and heir, died 1823.
          - =
      - 6 7 Jonathan O. S. P. 1697. Richard, Mayor of Liverpool 1700, M.P. in 1708, Sheriff of Lanc. 1718 O. S. P.
      - 1 Margaret, died unm. (Norris Papers, p. xxi)
      - 2 Ann, wife of William Squire of Liverpool, mercht.
      - 3 Katharine, w. of Rich. Percival of Royton, *ib.*
      - 4 Elizabeth, wife of John Hopwood of Hopwood.
    - William, fourth son, living 1664, buried at Childwall.
    - Christopher, fifth son, living 1664.
    - James, died unmar. before 1664.
    - Margaret, wife of John Salusbury of Bachegraig, co. Flint.
  - 2 Margaret, wife of Edward Fleetwood of Penwortham, co. Lanc. married at Childwall, Aug. 27, 1609.
  - 3 Elizabeth, wife of Geo. Warburton of Arley, co. Cest.
  - 4 Anne, wife of James, eldest son of Roger Bradshaigh of Haigh, co. Lanc.
- Edward Norres of Speke, Esq., third son and heir, buried at Childwall, 1606. = Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of Roger Smallwood of Westminster.
  - Edward Norres, second son, had issue Margaret, wife of Edward Ireland of Lydiate, Esq.
  - Perpetua, wife of Thomas Westby, brother and heir of John Westby of Mowbrik, co. Lanc.
  - Anne, wife of Sir Tho. Butler of Bewsey, co. Lanc., and afterwards of Thomas Draycot, Esq. of Paynsley, co. Staff.
  - Mary, wife of Thomas Clifton of Westby, in co. Lanc.
  - Margaret, wife of Edward Torbock of Torbock, in co. Lanc.
  - Emilia, wife of William Blundell of Little Crosby, co. Lanc.
  - Winifred, wife of William Banester of Wem, co. Salop
  - Martha, wife of Thurstan Anderton of Lostock, afterwards of Sir Henry Bunbury of Stanney, Kt.

[*To face page* 36.

the piece, as its erector; and if local investigation can detect anything incorporated with the wainscot of the Hall adjoining that may be likely to be a memorial of achievements in 1544, there remains nothing, in question of *time*, to cause difficulty in referring such memorial to him also.

In 1563, Sir William lost his second wife. The settlements recited in the Inquisitions and in pleadings shew that he was at this time occupied in providing for the sons of his deceased brother at Park Hall in Blackrod. About the same time his domain was increased by the purchase of Garston Manor from Laurence Ireland of Lydiate.[1]

The date of 1563 is also attached to his "Genealogical Declaration," in which his recovery of Norres estates, through his mother, haunts him everywhere. It is a singular composition, full of proofs of genealogical knowledge without power of arrangement, the legend of Mabell standing out in bold relief, as if really taken down in the words attributed to Sir Roger Bradshaigh on the moors of Blackrod and in the Halls of Haigh and Standish. The same strong feelings appear in the settlement of his estates, in 1566, extending successively over the Blackrod, West Derby and Fyfield lines, and the same confusion in the entry made by him in the Visitation of 1567, where most of the materials are true, but the dislocated series of descents extended far beyond his power of verification.

On Jan. 30, 1568, Sir William Norres died, as proved by his Inquisition, after a winter of recorded severity, and his remains were deposited at Childwall on February 3 following. His Inquisition taken at Wigan, Ap. 8, 10 Eliz. recites his grants to his nephew Edward Norres, his long entails, and the age of his surviving son and heir Edward.

The tenures of his estates were as follows:—Speke was held from Molyneux as from his Lordship of Sefton, Garston Manor from the Queen, and part of Ditton from the Hundred of West Derby, and Blackrod from the Hundred of Salford. Other lands in Hyndley, Halewood, Allerton and Ditton from manerial proprietors.

XI. Edward Norres of Speke, or Espeke-Garston, (as it was temporarily called after Sir William's purchase) succeeded, as eldest son by survivorship, at the age of twenty-eight, and was the person with whose children

[1] Harl. MS. 1997, p. 87, *b*.

the family carving closes, and with whom the pedigree in Dugdale's Visitation of 1664 commences. He was born about 1540, and married young, and occurs only in scenes of peaceful life, as bearer of the principal banner at the funeral of Edward Earl of Derby in 1574, as arranging family muniments about 1585, directing restorations of Speke in 1598, joining in an early address of loyalty to James with his Lancashire compatriots in 1603, and, to the last, occupied in improvements of his ancestral mansion, as by the initials of himself and his Lady on the western porch in 1605. Dying in May, 1606, he reposed with his ancestors at Childwall.

The continuation of the family history has been told elsewhere by a member of this Society, in an interesting Memoir,[1] and the sequel is therefore limited here to the separate genealogical tables.

Such are the details of the Norres descent as they have occurred to the writer in Evidences and Records. The object in arrangement of them has been to prove the establishment of the Lancashire House in the time of Richard I., to authenticate the collateral branches of Sutton and Speke, and (with every thing short of precise legal proof) to shew the mutual connexion of these lines. The further endeavour has been to supply the descent of the Lordship of Speke as well as that of its owners, to fix dates that may illustrate points beyond the range of this Memoir, establish by proof or official admission the lines of various collaterals, and bring controverted legends to the test of more regular evidence.

Documents requisite for such purposes are necessarily of a dry and severe character, but their application will, as it is hoped, possess interest in the eyes of the antiquary with reference to the departed owners of a mansion of antient importance and of celebrity even in decay. And this has been avowed in no ordinary manner. When Liverpool and the Society there centralized welcomed Archæology with hospitality such as rarely, if ever, welcomed Archæology before, THIS MANSION was selected as one of the most prominent objects of interest, and the attention of the visitants was divided between the grave of MOLYNEUX and the Hall of his compatriot and companion in Arms, NORRES of SPEKE.

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[1] Introduction to the "Norris Papers," edited by Mr. Thomas Heywood for the Chetham Society, with additions at the end of the "Moore Rental."

Illustrations of the Preceding Memoir.

I.

Authorities for the Statements in the Memoir.

The details regarding the parent House, Le Noreis of Blackrod, are proved by Records, and those of the next branch, that of Sutton and Daresbury, by the collections of Sir P. Leycester, still extant in his MS. "Liber C," and abstracted in his Cheshire Antiquities. With the last, *so far as concerns Sutton*, the Visitation of 1567 nearly coincides.

The Connexion between the Speke and Sutton lines is chiefly drawn from recorded facts, contained in the Coucher Book of Whalley, and the ancient inscriptions at Childwall Church, which correct the Visitation of 1567.

With respect to Norres of Speke, the Visitation is rejected *above* the Sir John Norres who married Balderston, and a descent substituted which accords with the Childwall Inscriptions, the Speke Charters, and Duchy Records. *Below this point*, the Visitation of 1567 (as corrected from Inquisitions) and the Visitation of 1664 continue the descent to the time where information from family documents commences.

The Abstracts of Speke Charters above mentioned form a part of a Collection in Harl. MS. 1997, No. 12, loosely entitled in the Catalogue "A Declaration of the descent of Sir William Norres, Knight, &c.," but really consisting of the documents undermentioned:—

1. A transcript of this *Declaration*, composed in 1563, and described in the Memoir, extending from p. 83 *b*. to 86 *b*.
2. A Sketch of the Boswell Pennon taken by him in Scotland, p. 86 *b*.
3. *An Abstract of Speke Charters*, seemingly made by the copyist of the Declaration, and under the direction of Mr. Edward Norres, as the basis of a Pedigree. It is headed "found in serche among the Evidences at Speke of Mr. Norres."—Pp. 86 *b*.—89.
4. *The Genealogical Inscriptions* formerly part of the painted glass at Childwall Church (p. 88 *b*.) have additions as to the kneeling figures in the hand of one of the later Randle Holmes. These are also adverted to in the "Declaration," as existing at Childwall in 1563.
5. A further *Series of Abstracts*, seemingly sent to the Compiler, after his visit to Speke, pp. 89—89 *b*, headed "Extracts, from Mr. Norres of Speke."

As this document formed part of the Holme Papers (as the Contents by the last Holme, prefixed to the volume, shew) it is termed "Holme abstract" in the Memoir, and perhaps the *first* Randle Holme may have assisted in making it, although then

young. It is printed by Mr. Nichols in his Topograper (II. pp. 357—383) with notes, *partly* communicated by the writer of this Memoir, as there mentioned.

A *draft of the Pedigree founded on this* exists in the Harl. MS. 2075, much injured. It is assigned to the date below for these reasons.

The Declaration mentions Sir W. N. as deceased, and it and the Pedigree (Harl. MS. 2075) both mention his son as of Speke, the latter particularly, as "*Edward Norres, Lord of Espeake-Garston.*" This fixes a date between 1568 and 1606. Again, Edward's *six elder children only* are named in the Pedigree, and the five younger omitted. A minute calculation as to the time of birth of Bridget Norres, *the youngest daughter named in the Pedigree*, and married in 1607, fixes it between 1586 and 1590, and such, in all likelihood, will be the date of the Collection and of the Pedigree which was obviously drawn from it.*

II.

Translations from Records, relative to the grant and possession of Blakerode, by Hugo le Noreis, and its connexion with the Honor of Peverell, which fixes the date of grant between 1189 *and* 1199. (P. 6.)

1. *As to the Grant by John, Earl of Moreton.*

"John by the grace of God, &c. Know ye, that we have given and granted and by "this our Charter confirmed to Hugo le Noreis, for his homage and service, a "Caruecate of land in Blakerode with all appurtenances to be held to him and his heirs "from us and our heirs by the service of XX shillings per annum (direction for quarterly "payments) for all services and customs, Wherefore We will and firmly command "that the said Hugo Noricus shall have and hold the same land and his heirs after "him, by the service aforesaid, from us and our heirs well and in peace, &c. &c., as we "granted to him and by our reasonable Charter confirmed, *whilst We were Earl of* "*Moreton*. Witness G. Archbishop of York, H. of Sarum and R. of St. Andrews, "Bishops. Given by the hands of T. Archdeacon of Wells, and J. de Gray, at Le Mans, "the Xth day of October in the year of our Reign the First."—Rot. Cart. 1199, 1 Johan, Mem. 5.

In the *Rotuli de Oblatis*, 1 Johan, 1199, Mem. 13, this occurs—

Lancaster. Hugh le Norreys gives to the Lord King X Marks and II Caszures for Confirmation of his Charter.

In the *Rotulus Cancellarii*, 3 Johan, m. 7.

Lancaster. Hugh Norrensis accounts to the King for II Marks and II Chascurs for the Confirmation of his Charter. II Marks are in the Treasury, and V. Marks for the Chascurs, and he still owes I Mark.

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* For abstracts of the entire series of the Norres Inquisitions in the Duchy Office the writer is indebted to the kindness of William Hardy, Esq., F.S.A.

II. *As to Blackrod being a component part of Peverell fee* which was granted to John Earl of Moreton in 1189.

The Testa de Nevill (806) states "The same William (Earl of Ferrars) holds Blacrode from the same Honor (that of Peverell) and it is worth XX$^{s.}$ per Annum.

The same Record (827) states "Hugh de Blakerode (called Hugh le Norreys in 372) holds one Carucate of land in Blakerode, which was of the Fee of William Peverell, by payment of XX$^{s.}$ and he has the Royal Charter.

III.

Extracts from the "Declaration" of Sir William Norres, (Harl. MS. 1997) relative to his representation of Norres of Blackrod. (Pp. 9, 29, 37.)

In Harl. MS. 1997, p. 86, he mentions his moiety of Blackrod, "of an antient time "past, my Ancestor's inheritance—by the Grace of God come to me again."

And with respect to a reversionary interest in Haigh, another part of Mabell's lands, he gives a citation from a speech made by Sir Roger Bradshaigh of Haigh, in the presence of Ralph Standish, Uncle-in-law of Sir William Norres the narrator, by his marriage with Ellen Harrington.

"This Man" (Sir W. N.) "is next heyre mascle to me and my two brothers; and yf "my brother William weare without yssue, as I and my brother Rauff are, this "Gentleman ys my heyre mascle by inteyle of Dame Mabell Bradshawe, who was heire "generall to this Manor of Haw, and Blackrode, and also of Westeley." p. 84.

And in the Settlement of Haigh mentioned ibidem—"and in default of such yssue "of hys (that is Bradshaighs, Mabell's husband's) body, lawfully begotten, then the "sayd Manor of Haw and yts appurtenances *to her cossen Alan Norres of Speke*, and "hys heyres for ever."—Ibid. p. 85.

IV.

Descent of the Sutton and Speke lines of Norres, as given in the Visitation of 1567.—*D.* 3. *Coll. Arm.* (Pp. 10, 18, 26.)

The Record itself is in narrative form with much circumlocution, but the following *abstract* is made in the words of the original. The objectionable parts are in italics.

I. "Allan Norris of Sutton in Lanc. Ar. who descended owt of the Howse of Sutton in the saide Countie as appearethe by a deede, S.D."

II. "Allan Norrys, sonne and heire to Allane."

III. "Sir Henrye Norrys Knight, sonne and heire to Allane."

IV. "Allane Norrys sonne and heire to Sir Henrye."

V. "*Henrye Norrys sonne and heire to Allane.*"

VI. "Thomas Norrys sonne and heire to Henrye."

VII. "*William Norrys of Speike in Com. Lanc. Ar. sonne and heire. Married Johan, daughter to Sir John Molyneux of Sefton in Com. Lanc. Knyghte, and by her hathe yssue Henrye, sonne and heire, by the whiche Johan he had the Lordship of Speake.*"

VIII "*Sir Henrye Norris Knyghte, sonne and heire to William.*"

IX. "Sir John Norris Knyghte *son and heire to Sir Henrye*, married Katherine, daughter to Robert Balderstone in Com. Lanc. Ar.

X. "Sir Henrye Norris Knighte, who lyved in the IX^{h} yere of the reigne of Kinge "Henrye the fifte, sonne and heire to Sir John, married Alyce doughter and "heire to Roger Erneys of Chester Gent. and of Jane his wife, doughter and "sole heire to William Molyneux of Crosbye in Com. Lanc. Ar.

"And the saide Sir Henrye Norris had yssue,

"William Norris sonne and heire. *John seconde sonne. Sir William Norris of "Yatenden in Com. Bark. third sonne.*

I. The descent of the *Sutton line* contains V. *Henrye*—who must be struck out—and *it ought to end* with VI. *Thomas*, who died issueless and was succeeded by his sister Clemence. See page 12.

In the *Speke line*, the VIIth *William* must be struck out. The wife given to him her was wife of Robert Erneys, (Dugdale's Vis. 1664).—See page 20. *Sir Henry* (VIII.) was a collateral. IX. Sir John, and X. Sir Henrye, were veritable ancestors of Speke, but descended in a manner varying from this statement. See p. 18.

II. As to *John* and *Sir William*, alleged sons of Sir Henry and Alice, (Lady Norres,) Grafton's MS. in the College of Arms has as follows :—

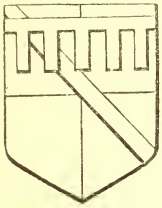
——"habuerunt exitum Willielmum, et *Johannem nuncupatum de Bray*, Willielmum "*Norris de Yatenden in Com. Berk. Mil.* et notandum est quod Baro "Norreis DE RICOTT, descensus est ab eodem Johanne et Milliscensia uxore "ejus filia et herede Ravenscroft de Alton End in Com. Northton. Ar. ut postea "apparet."

The inaccuracy of this statement with respect to "Sir William," and the difficulties with respect to John being the ancestor of the Ricot line are noted in page 26.

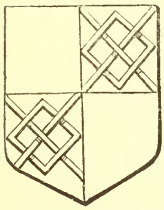
For an extract of this descent, and other kind and liberal aid in the course of his researches, the writer is indebted to Sir C. G. Young, Garter.

V.

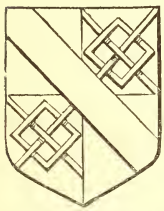
Respecting the probable origin of the Arms of Norres. (P. 10.)



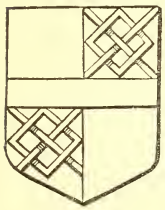
The Arms used by Norres, which would be adopted about this time, seem to be founded on those of their feudal chief, John de Lascy, Baron of Halton, on the principle of what are called "Arms of Affection." A seal in Whitaker's Whalley, (p. 61,) gives the latter as "quarterly, *a baton*, over all a label of five points." Henry de Lascy substituted a *bend*.—(Hist. Chesh. 1, p. 514.)



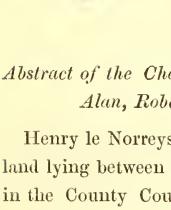
The Duttons, who, like Norres, were feudatories of Halton, and frequently Seneschals, used precisely the same Coat as Norres, saving the fesse, as shewn on the seal of Sir Thomas Dutton, Lord of Dutton from 1326 to 1381.—(Hist. Chesh. 1, 478.)



The Despensers, who are also considered by the best authorities a branch from Dutton, used the same Coat with the difference of a bend, temp. H. 3, (Roll of Arms by Nicolas, 2, 3,) as if in acknowledgement of common descent.—See Willement's note on Baker's Northamptonshire (1, 108) in Blore's Monumental Remains.



It is proper to add that Dr. Gower has stated in his Sketch of Cheshire materials (page 47) that Dutton and the other Esquires of Lord Audley added *frets* to their Arms out of deference to the wish of Lord Audley in 1356, but this remark is appended to a citation from Daniell (Kennet's Collection) without any authentication. If correct, it would not disprove previous use by Dutton; but it is observed by Lysons, that neither Dutton, who was Sheriff of Cheshire in 1356, the year of Poictiers, nor any other of the traditional Esquires are even named as such by Froissart, or by any of the old English historians.



This conjecture as to the origin of these Arms has been adopted in the Topographer II. 370, from the communication of the writer.

VI.

Abstract of the Charter of Henry Norreys of Daresbury, 1292, *in which he recognises Alan, Robert and John les Norreys as his* brothers. (Pp. 11, 13.)

Henry le Norreys, Lord of Deresbury, grants to the Abbot and Convent of Stanlaw land lying between Deresbury and Acton Grange, covenanting for his Wife's confirmation in the County Court at Chester, if requisite, and indemnifying the Monks from all consequences of his Pleas against them, and engaging to restore two Oxen and a Colt given to him by them, if he should die before completion of grant, under penalty of XX

shillings to the works of the Earl of Lincoln at Halton Castle and of animadversion from the Ordinaries in case of fraud or perjury. "*Hiis Testibus Alano Roberto, Johanne les Norreys, fratribus meis,*" &c. Dated at Stanlaw, on the Vigil of Saint Fabian and Sebastian, (January 19,) 1292.—Whalley Coucher Book, p. 411.

VII.

Grant of a mesne interest in one fourth of Speke by Sir Patric de Haselwal to Alan Norres with Margery his daughter in frank marriage, and in his remaining fourth to his daughter Nicola. (Pp. 11, 14, 16, 17.)

I. "Yt appearethe by a deede sans date that Sir Patrick Haselwall dyd graunte withe "Margerye his doughter to Alan Norres the IIIIth part of the Lorship of Speke in "libero maritagio. Hiis Testibus, Dominis Benedicto Garnett, Henrico de Lee Militibus, "Willielmo de Moliners, Rogero fratre Suo, Ricardo de Holland, Johanne de Garston, "Alano le Norres, Johanne Garnett, Adamo de Toxtethe, et aliis."

II. Yt appearethe by another deede sans date that Patrick Haselwall did geave by "these woords "Dedi, concessi, et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Nicholaæ filiæ "meæ pro homagio et servitio suo *totam partem meam* totius Villæ de Speak, scilicet "*quartam partem* totius predicte ville, etc: Hiis Testibus, Dominis Benedicto Garnett, "&c., exactly as before."—Holme Abstract, Harl. MS. 1997, p. 88.

These Charters have no date, but were later than June 20, 1252, when Benedict Gernet, who occurs as a Knight here, had not received Knighthood, and did homage on succeeding to the Lancashire estates of his father Sir Roger Gernet.—(Rot. Fin. II. 133.)

The witnesses are observable.

Gernet was tenant of Speke in capite from the Honor of Lancaster.

William de Moliners, from whom Haslewall the grantor held, was mesne Lord under Gernet.

Alan le Norres was, almost doubtlessly, Alan the father of the grantee.

The rest of the witnesses recur in later deeds after the settlement of Norres at Speke.

Nicola de Haslewal, seemingly unmarried when grantee, occurs as wife of John le Norres, 12 and 17 Edw. I.

VIII.

Lancashire deeds witnessed by Alan and Robert le Norreys, brothers, and Robert and John le Norreys, brothers, contemporary with the Cheshire deed witnessed by the three as brothers of Henry. (Pp. 14, 16.)

Charter from Symon son of Henry de Gerstan of lands in Aykeberghe, &c., to Stanlaw Abbey. Witnesses, Sir Henry de Lee then Sheriff of Lancashire, Sir Robert Holand,

John Walfal, Richard de Holand, *Alan le Norreys, Robert his brother,* John de Gerstan, Adam de Tocstath and others—Between 1276 and 1283.—Coucher Book of Whalley, p. 582.

Quitclaim from Alice relict of Symon de Thorneton to Stanlaw Abbey. Witnesses, Sir R. de Holand, *Alan le Norres, John brother of the same,* Richard de Holand, Adam de Tocstath, and others. Dated at Gerstan three weeks after Easter, (Ap. 27,) 1292.—Ibid. p. 587.

IX.

Former Memorials in the Parish Church of Childwall. (Pp. 15, 23, 28.)

The following Inscriptions are given in Harl. MS. 1997, 88 *b*, by the person who abstracted the Speke Charters between 1586 and 1590, (see p. 39.) "These following I found in the Glasse Windows of Childwall Churche." They are also mentioned in Sir W. Norres's "Declaration" of 1563.

The first gives the descent from Alan Norres to Sir Henry and Alice Lady Norres—the second, containing the children of Henry's son William, was added by William and his wife Elizabeth Harrington; the third, containing those of his grandson Thomas, was added by Thomas and his wife Letitia Norres.—The abbreviated words are given *here* at length.

1. "ORATE pro animabus Alani Norres, Johannis Norres, Alani Norres Armigeri, "Johannis Norris Militis Henrici Norres Militis et Alicie uxoris ejus et anima- "bus uxorum predictorum, quorum animabus propitietus Deus."

2. "ORATE pro bono statu ac animabus Willielmi Norres Armigeri, et Elizabethe "uxoris sue, et omnium propinquorum suorum (qui) hanc fenestram fieri fece- "runt; ac specialiter pro Thoma Norres Armigero, Ricardo, Roberto, Willielmo "presbitero, Johanne, Edmundo, Henrico, Christophero, Elizabetha, Alice, Mar- "gareta, Beatrice, Agnete, Katerina, quorum animabus propitietur Deus."

3. "ORANDUM EST devote pro statu et animabus Thome Norrys Armigeri et Leticie "uxoris sue qui hanc fenestram fieri fecerunt, et puerorum suorum videlicet, "Willielmi, Thome, Jacobi, Christophori, Ricardi, Edmundi, Elizabethe, "Johanne, Elizabethe, Beatricis et Alicie quorum animabus propicietur Deus."

One of the Randle Holmes has added, in a later hand, that these were accompanied with the usual kneeling figures of the parents and children. The figure of William Norres was in a white dress, with a "greate brode gurdell." Those of Thomas and Letitia in blue.

The *antient Crest* of Norres was appended to the *first* of these inscriptions.—See p. 23.

In the part which corresponds with the *second* inscription, the Visitation of 1567, gives "*Percyvalle*" as the mother instead of *Elizabeth*, and in the names of her issue omits Robert, Edmund, Henry, and Christopher, and adds *Jane* wife of William Worthington. This lady appears as *Elizabeth* in the Speke deeds, and in the next generation.

In the generation which corresponds with the *third* inscription, the painted glass and a settlement recited in the Norres Inq. p.m. of 16 H. 8 agree as to names, except the insertion of "James" in the transcript from the glass instead of "Edward," probably by error of the transcriber.

Edmund is the only one of these younger sons that is noticed in the Visitation, which adds "Nicolas," who does not occur in the settlements or abstracts.

X.

Notice of the successive Discussions on the Tradition connected with the Wainscot at Speke. (P. 30.)

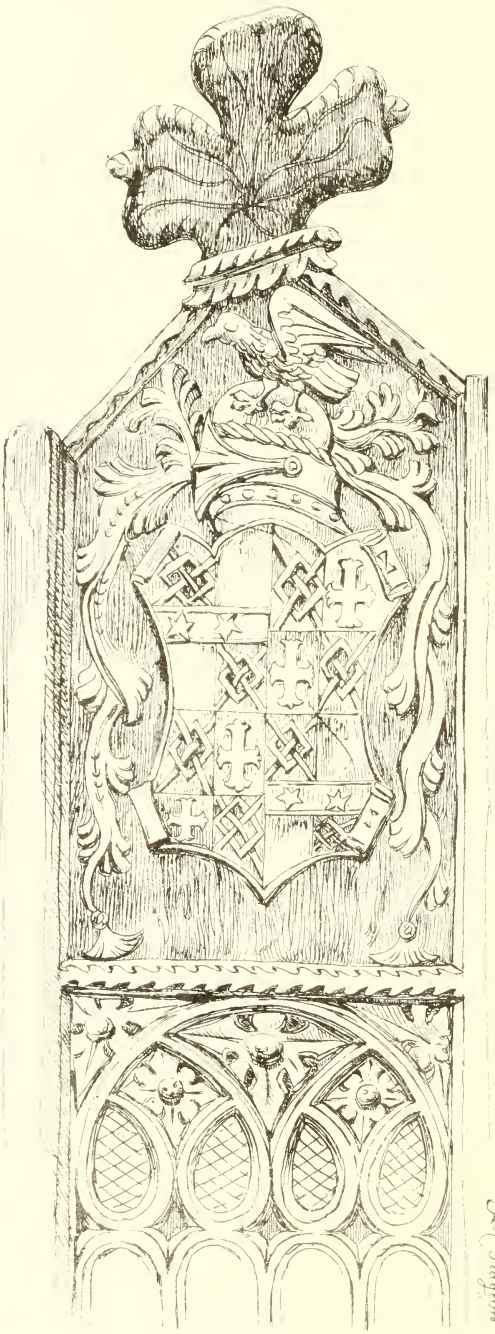
The matter of the legend given by Seacome (edit. 1741, p. 47) as to the Wainscot and the "Royal Library" was adopted by Enfield (Hist. of Liverpool, p. 115), and has been repeated by Gough in his edition of Camden, and by a host of minor Topographers.

In 1800, *Mr. Hinchcliffe* contributed an Article on Speke to the Archæologia (vol. xiv. p. 20). Local tradition had transferred the legend, somewhat whimsically, to the family representation; but he considered judiciously that Sir William must have directed the carving of which he is the centre, that minor carvings and not the wainscot must have been the articles removed, and that the story probably regarded the plunder of Edinburgh in 1543.

In 1828, *Mr. Whatton* of Manchester presented a Memoir to the Scottish Antiquaries extending far beyond the disputed points. With respect to them he conjectured that Edward Norres (the *youngest* brother of the *owner* of Speke) might be the "Sir Edward," and had learned that *William* Norres, heir apparent of Sir William, was the person slain at Musselborough in 1547. The inscribed books had not then been recovered, and a misapprehension as to the object of the date 1598, and the reference of it to a re-erection of the entire mansion, and the completion of the wainscots, and to a consequent miscalculation of the age of Edward's two children represented in the last carved compartment, led him astray on subjects connected therewith, as mentioned in the text.

The conjectures of the Editor of the Scottish Archæologia were much nearer to reality. *Baines's Lancashire* (vol. iii. p. 755) at last announced the recovery of the volumes brought from Edinburgh and Sir William's autograph inscription, and the asportation *thence* was settled. Subsequently the subject has been renewed in Hall's Mansions, Nichols's Topographer II. 347, and the Prospectus to Nash's English Mansions, vol. iv.

The clearest and best account of the Wainscot is given in the Archæological Journal, V.



H. C. Pidgin

p. 312, in the report of Mr. Pidgeon's address to the Archæological Association, 1849, at Speke, limiting any probability of Holyrood relics to some figures resembling the carved supporters of antient roofs, which are still connected with the wainscot, and adding other remarks, the result of minute local investigations.

XI.

Extract from the Draft of the Speke Pedigree (Harl. MS. 2075), stating the presence of William Norris of West Derby, and of his brothers, at Flodden. (P. 30.)

Sir William Norres Kt., Lord of Espeke, married 18 Edw. IV. and had issue. == Catherine, daur. of Sir Henry Bolde of Bolde, in Co. Lanc. Kt.

Henry Norres Lord of Espeke in the Co. of Lancastre, died Aº. 1524.	William Norres second son, placed at Darby, married and had issue. *This William was at Flodden Field with his brothers, and with Sir William Molyneux.*	James third son.	Edward fourth son.	John and Margaret dyed sans issue.

No Commissions of Array or Summonses for military service are endorsed on the Clause Roll of 4 Hen. VIII. or 1513, according to the more antient practice, neither are any such Commissions or Muster Rolls known to be in the Duchy Office.

XII.

Brasses in Childwall Church. (P. 33.)

The stone pavement which covered the Norres Chancel in Childwall Church was broken up after the sale of Speke, during alterations therein made by the purchaser, and these brasses, then torn from their previous position, were long concealed in a niche, but are now fixed up in the vestry. The figures appear to have been finished with enamel, as those at Winwick were, which related to Sir Piers Legh and Sir Thomas Gerard. This has been destroyed, but indentations remain, which shew the outlines of the former armorial decorations.

A Bench-head handsomely carved, is now attached to the Vicar's pew, and has a shield with the Arms of Norres and Harrington quarterly, the latter quartering Banastre of Walton. It was probably put up by Edward Norres who died in 1606, as it has the variations used by him, namely, transposed quarters and two mullets on the fesse.

For impressions of these Brasses and a drawing of the Carving the writer is indebted to H. C. Pidgeon, Esq., and, for information on the same subject, to the Rev. A. Campbell, Vicar, and the Rev. Dr. Hume.

XIII.

Copy of Autograph Inscription in a volume of Bartolus (fol. Venet. 1499) *by Sir William Norres of Speke, similar statements being also inscribed by him in thirteen other folio volumes, of which the whole are preserved in the Athenæum Library at Liverpool.—From Facsimile in Baines's Lancashire,* ii. 755. (See p. 34.)

"Md. yt Edin Borow wasse wone ye viij daye of May in ano xxxvi. H. viij et ano Dni "mo cccco xliiijo and yt this boke called Bartolus sup' pmm degesti veteris was gottyn "and broughte awaye by me Willm Norres of the Speike K. ye xi day of Maye foursaide, "and now ye Boke of me ye foursaid Sr Willm, geven and by me left to remayne att "Speke for an heirelowme. In wittenes whereof wreityn this, set my none hande and "subscbed my name." "P. me Willm Norres Milit."

XIV.

Extract from Holinshed (*vol.* iii. *p.* 878), *mentioning* Norris *among the officers distinguished in the fatal charge on the Scottish Pikemen at Musselburgh.* (P. 35.)

"The valiant Lord Greie, Edward Shelleie, Little Preston, Brampton and Jerningham, "Bulleners, Ratcliffe the Lord Fitzwater's brother, Sir John Clere's son and heire, Rawleie "a gentleman of right commendable prowesse, Digs of Kent, Ellerker a Pensioner, "Segrave; of the Duke of Summersets band, Standley, Woodhouse, Conisbie, Horgill, "*Norris*, Denis, Arthur and Atkinson, with other in the foreranke, not being able in this "earnest assault, both to tend to their fight afore and to the retire behind, the Scots "again well considering herby how weake they remained, caught courage afresh, ran "sharplie forward upon them, and without anie mercie slue the most part of them that "abode foremost in prease, six more of Bulleners, and other than before are named, to "the number of twenty six, and most part gentlemen."

These particulars are derived by Holinshed from the account given by Patten in his narrative of Somerset's Expedition, edit. 1798, p. 61.

XV.

As to the Pennon of Boswell of Balmuto taken by Sir W. Norres in Scotland. (P. 35.

The fact of the taking of this Pennon is shewn by a note attached to the drawing of it in Harl. MS. 1997, p. 86 *b.*—"*This Gwyddon was wonne by Sir William Norres in Scotland;*" over which the transcriber has written, "*This is a Coppie verbatim after Sir William Norres's own hand writing.*"

The banner was green, with the inscription "Vray Foy" in golden letters, and the Arms Crest and Cypher of David Boswell of Balmuto. The Arms consisted of the bearings of Abernethy of Balmuto and Boswell of Balmuto quarterly, the intermediate Coat of Glen of Balmuto (through whom the property descended) being omitted. Precedence was irregularly given to Abernethy, as the older possessor. These points, with references to Wood's Douglas's Baronage and Nisbet, are stated by Mr. Nichols in an able note in the

Topographer, II. p. 373, where a wood-cut of the banner is given from the authority here cited.

David and Robert Boswell, grandsons of Sir Alexander Boswell who fell at Flodden, and sons of David Boswell of Balmuto, whose initials and arms, thus peculiarly arranged, identify the Pennon, fought at Musselborough or Pinkie (as it is variously called), and fell there. The fate and the presence of these young warriors there, the precise identification of their Pennon, the fall of the younger Norres there, and the autograph statement by his father as to the capture in Scotland, form a circumstantial chain of evidence as to the trophy being gained at Musselburgh or on the ground traversed by the Scots in their flight thence to Edinburgh.

XVI.

Inscription attached to the Carved Mantlepiece in the Great Parlour at Speke.

This Inscription has been given in the Archæologia (vol. xiv. p. 20) and also in the Archæologia Scotica (vol. iv. p. 6), in each of which elevations of the mantlepiece will be found. The carved work itself has been noticed in p. 36, and the inscriptions are added here, as genealogical memorials, from Mr. Hinchcliffe's transcript in 1800.

I. In the left compartment over the figures of Henry and Clemence Norres, and their two sons and three daughters below, this remained.

..... who married Clemens, one of the X daughters and heirs of Sir James Harrington, who had, by her, William Norris, Thomas, Anne, Clemens, and Jane Norris.

II. In the middle compartment over the figures of Sir William Norris, and his two wives, the son and six daughters under the first, and the six sons and six daughters under the second wife, this remained.

..... had two wives, Elen daughter of Roland Buckelye Esquire, and after married Anne, one of the daughters and heirs of David Middleton, Alderman of the City of Chester, and by these two he had nineteen children.

III. In the compartment on the right, over Edward and Margaret Norris, their eldest son and eldest daughter, as follows:—

This bringeth us to Edward, the third son and heyer of the latter, who after the death of William and . . . . his two elder brethren, married Margaret daughter of Robert Smallwoode, Esquire.

The Pedigree subjoined will exhibit these descents in tabulated form, but it may be better to add that *Clemence* and *Jane*, here named as daughters of Henry Norres, and one of the children of Sir William by his second wife (of which three none are mentioned

in the Pedigrees) probably died young. The Carving, as stated in the text, may be supposed to have been executed about 1560, as the two children of Edward here represented, and four others, were living in 1567, three more being born subsequently.

It has been deemed unnecessary to add Clemence and Jane, on the authority of this Inscription, to the Pedigree (No. III), but the unnamed *son*, represented in the carving, is added therein to those other younger sons of Sir William Norres that are inserted in the Visitation of 1567, but are omitted in the entail made by him in 1566.

Before taking leave of Sir William Norres it may be proper to advert to the charges of disaffection to the Protestant Establishment of Elizabeth recorded by Strype, (Annals, 1, part 2, 8vo, edit. 1824, p. 259,) as brought forward by Sir Edward Fitton and Sir Edmund Trafford against him and others, seemingly during Bishop Downham's Visitation in the autumn of 1568. If, as it seems, Strype intended this and is correct, the charges must have been retrospective, as the Inquisition of April 8, 10 Eliz., and the Childwall Registers prove that Sir William had then rested in the grave of his fathers.

XVII.

Notices of the part taken by the Speke family and other Lancashire branches of that House in the War between King Charles and his Parliament.

In the Memoir read before the Historic Society the narrative is closed with Edward Norres who died in 1606, and the continuation of the family History is referred to the tabulated Pedigrees and to the publications of Mr. Heywood, but as the latter do not particularize the connexion of the Norres family with the local movements of the Civil War, such circumstances as have been recovered are here added.

The Diary of the Siege of Lathom mentions "Colonel Norris" as Governor of Warrington, and as having surrendered, "after five dayes siedge," on or about May 27, 1643, when the Queen professed herself unable to assist Lord Derby, in consequence of Goring's disasters.* Whether this Governor was William Norres of Speke, his son and heir apparent Colonel Edward Norres, his second son and successor Thomas, his brother Colonel Henry Norres, (with any of whom dates would accord,) or any other of the name, has not appeared.

William Norres of Speke, owner of it at this time, died in 1651,† and has not occurred as committing himself in the struggle. His Will, dated July 9, 1651, and proved at Westminster, Oct. 17, 1654, by his younger son William, sole Executor, names his brother Henry with his wife and children, and his own four surviving sons,

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* Lancashire Civil War Tracts, p. 160.

† Dugdale Visitat. 1664.

Thomas, William, Christopher and James. He directs burial with his ancestors in his Chancel on the south side of Childwall Church, and devises to his eldest son Thomas his interest in £900 (part payment of £2200) advanced on lands purchased in 12 Car. 1, namely, the Outlands in *Hale, Halewood, Ditton and Woolton.*

Colonel Edward Norres,* eldest son of William, had died before his father in 1644, his own and only son having died previously. In the year following the death of his father, on Oct. 28, 1652, during the debate of the Commons respecting forfeitures for Treason, it was resolved that the name of Edward Norres, Gentleman, of *Hale,* deceased, be put into this Bill,† but the deceased is not otherwise identified.

Thomas Norres of Speke, second son and heir of William, is noticed more precisely. He was fined £508,‡ and his estate was sequestered. On Nov. 10, 1652, a Certificate in his favour was sent from Goldsmiths' Hall, the seat of the Committee of Sequestration, and it was ordered by the House that, if his fine and interest thereon were paid, the Sequestration thereon should be discharged.‖

Robert Norres of Kirkby, of whom nothing more has occurred, (excepting that the Will of one of that name and place was proved at Chester in 1674,) compounded, as a delinquent, for a fine of £107 11s. 8d.§

The names of Philip Norres of Formby and of William Norres of Adlington appear among the delinquent owners of estates which were sequestrated by the Parliament, (Journals, vii. 201,) but are not mentioned in the printed Catalogue of the Royalists who compounded.

Alexander Norres of Bolton and John Norres of Bolton, (noticed in p. 25,) compounded in minor sums, the former for living in Royalist quarters, the latter for inviting his neighbours to join the Royal Standard at Nottingham.¶

Another Alexander Norres of the same branch engaged on the side of the Parliament, and was appointed Treasurer of the Lancashire Committee of Lieutenancy by Ordinance of Aug. 19, 1645. He was eldest son and heir of Christopher Norres of Tonge, and has been noticed in the preceding Memoir.** Dying on May 11, 1672, he was interred in the Church-yard of Bolton, where his brief memorial, existing, although in a mutilated state, in 1848, mentioned his parents, and his own rest "*in the grave of his mother Alice Norres*"††

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* So described in the ped. of Col. Robinson of Gwersylt, his son-in-law. See p. 26.

† Journals of the Commons. ‡ List of Compositions. ‖ Journals of the Commons.

§ List of Compositions. ¶ Journals of the Commons. ** See p. 25.

†† A similar expression occurs on the adjoining gravestone of his kinsman Raphe, father of Christopher Norres of Bolton, and grandson of Raphe noticed in p. 25. "Raphe Norres died "Feb. the 23, 1674, and here resteth in the Grave of his grandfather Raphe Norres"

The House of Norres of Orford, closely connected, by intermarriages, with Speke and with the Royalist family of Gerard, was represented at the outbreak of the Civil War, by the daughters and coheirs of Elizabeth Lady Tyldesley, wife of Sir Thomas Tyldesley of Gray's Inn, and daughter and heir of Thomas Norres of Orford.* Anne Tyldesley,† the younger of these coheirs and widow of Thomas Southworth of Samlesbury, afterwards married Adam Mort of Preston, a most zealous Royalist, Mayor of that town at the time of its reduction by the Manchester forces, according to most but not all authorities. His intention of firing the town in preference to surrender, and commencing with his own mansion, is stated in contemporary Tracts, but the execution was prevented by his fall at push of pike, together with his son, in desperate resistance to the storming party of Parliamentarians.‡

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* See Memoir, p. 26.

† The deduction of the later Southworths from this lady in Whitaker's Whalley (p. 430) is incorrect. All her children by the first marriage died issueless before 1685, as by Pleadings in the Duchy Office.

‡ Lancashire Civil War Tracts, p. 74.

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